FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol VI No 221 *14 November 1979*

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ANDEAN PACT MINISTERS DISCUSS BOLIVIA, ANDEAN COUNCIL

PA131548 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0802 GMT 13 Nov 79 PA

[By Miguel Paredes]

[Text] Lima, 13 Nov (LATIN)--The Andean Pact foreign ministers today are analyzing Bolivia's threat to withdraw from the subregional integration agreement unless the criticisms against Col Alberto Natusch's government are retracted, it was reported here.

The ministers of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela have expressed their "energetic" rejection of the break in Bolivia's democratic system and have harshly criticized the violation of human rights and the shedding of "innocent blood" in Bolivia.

In last night's meeting, Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe told the press that his country does not recognize the Bolivian military government and that this view is shared by the other members of the Andean Pact.

Peruvian Foreign Minister Carlos Garcia Bedoya said relations with Bolivia at the Andean Pact level will be normalized when "conditions in that country merit such a normalization."

The ministers of the four countries have been meeting in Lima since Saturday to discuss Bolivia's situation and the installation of the Andean Council.

The document establishing the Andean Council was signed in the Torre Tagle Palace last night. The Council will be in charge of formulating the joint foreign policy of the Andean Pact's member countries. Bolivia's signature is needed for the Council to begin operation. Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfredo Pareja said Bolivia was not invited to the meeting because it is not represented by a democratic government.

The new subregional body will be composed of the foreign ministers of the Andean Pact and will meet when the members deem it advisable. The headquarters will be located in the country where the meetings are held. According to the document establishing the Council, it will be headed by the minister of the country where the meeting is held. He will continue in this post until the next meeting in another member country.

Issue Communique on Bolivia

PA131915 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1650 GMT 13 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 13 Nov (EFE)--The Andean Pact foreign ministers issued a declaration today emphasizing their "deep concern" over the situation in Bolivia and warning of the "serious consequences" of an interruption in that country's democratic process.

At the same time, they expressed their "fraternal interest" in having Bolivia subscribe to the convention signed yesterday--creating the Andean Council of Foreign Ministers--as soon as the situation in that country is "normalized" in the wake of the military coup carried out by Col Alberto Natusch 13 days ago.

The communique adds that the foreign ministers consider "the reestablishment of the full enforcement of human rights" in Bolivia indispensable. They also desire a "recovery from the succession of deplorable acts which hinder continued efforts to achieve economic development and social progress in Bolivia."

In addition, the foreign ministers expressed their confidence that the dialog among the Congress, the armed forces and "other responsible institutions" in Bolivia will achieve a "democratic constitutional solution and harmonious national coexistence."

According to the communique, the foreign ministers continue to have a "fraternal interest" in the Bolivian situation and will maintain permanent contact in consulting about "this delicate matter." They express their hopes that it will be resolved.

The communique states that Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja, who attended the meeting as an observer, "joins in this declaration and shares the spirit of the Andean foreign ministers."

The declaration brought to an end the meeting in Lima of the foreign ministers of the Andean Group who came here on Saturday primarily to discuss the Bolivian situation following the coup d'etat staged on 1 November and to sign the charter establishing the Andean Council of Foreign Ministers.

Explain Functions of Council

PA131815 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0245 GMT 13 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 12 Nov (EFE)--The drafting of a joint subregional foreign policy was defined today as the principal task of the Andean Council created today in Lima. The Council will be made up of the foreign ministers of the five member countries of the Cartagena Agreement--Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela.

The 10 articles of the constitutional bylaws of this new organization reaffirm the purpose of the Andean Group to show that it is possible to advance equally on the path of economic and political integration. Among other things the Council "will contribute to the drafting of a subregional general policy on the integration process," recommending "the steps that will insure fulfillment of its goals and objectives." It will also determine the manner of executing joint foreign policy actions and will recommend to chiefs of state of the member countries the calling of meetings whenever the Council considers it necessary. The bylaws note that integration "constitutes a fundamental national option which is part of the foreign policy of the countries of the subregion."

It adds that the Andean Council will fill the need of having "an orienting policy in keeping with the diverse political, economic, social and cultural aspects" of the group. To this effect, the Council will design community actions "for the necessary coordination which must exist among the various international instruments of the Andean integration system."

The Andean foreign ministers considered for the creation of the Andean Council "the positive experience of the joint foreign policy actions adopted by the Cartagena Agreement members on international affairs of common interest." The group demonstrated this concerted policy on granting its firm support to the Sandinist movement in the Nicaraguan civil war.

The idea of creating the council of foreign affairs ministers emerged at the area chiefs of state meeting in the Colombian City of Cartagena where the Andean Group was born 10 years ago and in Panama.

The Andean Council will meet when its members consider it advisable and at least twice a year.

In special cases it may invite other than foreign ministers of the respective countries to hear opinions on given topics.

The area foreign ministers may also serve the Andean Council at international events in order to strengthen their joint negotiating power.

The Council will be chaired by the foreign minister of the country which hosts the first meeting; he will exercise his corresponding duties until the next meeting in another country.

In exercising its functions, the Andean Council may issue corresponding statements, agreements, instructions and recommendations by consensus.

Foreign ministers of countries given special status by agreement of the heads of state of the Andean Group may attend Andean Council meetings as observers. The Andean Council may also permit foreign ministers of other countries to attend the meetings as guests.

The constitutional bylaws will become effective after being signed by the chiefs of state of the five countries and on a date to be established by common agreement. The only signature pending on the bylaws is that of the Bolivian foreign minister who, because of the situation after the coup in that country, was absent from the summit meeting.

The constitutional bylaws were signed this afternoon by the foreign ministers of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela in a ceremony attended by Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja.

LAFTA FUTURE UNDER STUDY AT 19TH ASSEMBLY

PY140208 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0430 GMT 13 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Montevideo, 13 Nov (TELAM-DPA)--The outline of LAFTA's future began to emerge yesterday during the organization's 19th regular assembly which began here in Montevideo.

This meeting is a prior step to the calling of a foreign ministers congress which would represent LAFTA and which will be charged with outlining the new legal-institutional guidelines which will govern it beginning in 1981--in other words, when the current period of transition toward the improvement of the free zone expires.

The delegates to this plenary session will center their discussions on the basis of the contributions of member countries during the five study seminars and during the meetings of two work groups charged with the preparatory tasks by the previous assembly held in November 1978 in order to overcome the organization's current stagnation. At the same time, they will establish the conditions that will rule its reorganization.

The guidelines established during the preparatory work, despite some disagreements, denote a certain optimism regarding the definition of the new reorganization that will govern the future process to be undertaken by LAFTA.

Spokesmen of the organization have acknowledged that the stagnation into which the organization is sunk is "the product of a legal framework approved 20 years ago and which does not respond to the demands and needs of the member countries."

AMBASSADOR TO FRG DENIES 'CONDITIONING' OF NUCLEAR AGREEMENT

PY131707 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1145 GMT 12 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Nov (TELAM)--Roberto Guyer, Argentine ambassador to the FRG, denied press reports stating that the contract to provide Atucha II with a nuclear reactor would be conditioned, i.e., that the contract would demand new guarantees stipulating that nuclear energy would be used for peaceful purposes.

In this regard the ambassador stated that negotiations "are following their normal course" and that "the German Government will have to give its approval to the contract beforehand, which is something already known. They are still reviewing it, and absolutely nothing new has happened here."

During a telephone conversation with a radio station, Guyer asserted that "for the time being I see nothing new." He said: "Naturally, in human life unforeseen events can occur, but I have seen nothing new so far. There is good will on the German Government's side," he added, "and I believe there is a good understanding among our government, the authorities of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) and the corresponding German authorities." Finally, the ambassador stated that his diplomatic tour "continues to be very positive" and that in the FRG "there is a good feeling toward Argentina." Ambassador Guyer was interviewed during the "Ford Noticias" program of Radio Belgrano.

GOVERNMENT TO RESUME AMBASSADORIAL-LEVEL RELATIONS WITH UK

PY131612 Paris AFP in Spanish 1202 GMT 13 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 13 Nov (AFP)--Unofficial sources announced here today that Argentina and Great Britain will resume diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level this week. The governments of Buenos Aires and London withdrew their ambassadors in the summer of 1976 as a result of the visit of a scientific mission headed by Lord Schackleton to the Malvinas Islands, recalled the sources.

NO JUSTICIALIST REPRESENTATION AT MADRID MEETING

PY091454 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2305 GMT 8 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Nov (NA)--Deolindo Felipe Bittell, current vice president of the Justicialist Party, today stated that the members of that political party who attend the international political meeting to be held in Madrid beginning tomorrow "will do so as individuals." In a communique, Bittel points out that "the party (Justicialist) has not named a representative to the Latin American democratic parties' meeting, scheduled in Madrid by the Union of the Democratic Center, or to any other political organizations of European countries. As a consequence, he stated, "those who attend the meeting, allegedly representing justicialism, will only be there as individuals."

The Peronist leaders who traveled to Madrid to attend the aforementioned meeting are: Julio Barbaro, Enrique Ossella Munoz of the Movement for the Reaffirmation of Justicialist Doctrine, Luis Sobrino Aranda for the Center for Social Democratic Studies, and Roberto Grabois, Dante Loss, Norberto Agrelo and Carlos Maldonado for the Peronist Generational Board [Mesa Generacional del Peronismo].

MASSERA DISCUSSES OUTCOME OF EUROPEAN TRIP

PY121645 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 11 Nov 79 p 13 PY

[Excerpt] The pope is "the principal defender of human rights. Therefore, leaving aside how it may have affected us, I believe that what he said and pointed out is fair," said retired Admiral Emilio Massera yesterday upon his return from Europe.

Referring to the pope's October 28 address, in which he talked about "disappeared" persons and political prisoners being held without charge in Argentina, the former member of the ruling junta said, "Argentina must try to improve its image to avoid being made a public example by his holiness."

Massera gave a brief press conference at Ezeiza Airport upon his return from a European tour which took him to Portugal, Spain, West Germany, France and Italy.

The Vatican showed itself to be "very knowledgeable and very understanding about the situation in Argentina," Massera said. He said that he met with both Cardinal Antonio Samore, papal mediator in the border conflict with Chile, and Cardinal Eduardo Pironio but declined to elaborate on the talks.

The aim of Massera's trip through six European nations was "to make contact with men in government, politics, finance and from all walks of life in these countries, to clarify the Argentine situation and to try, as much as possible, to improve the relations between our countries," he explained.

Asked about his statements favouring the return of some Argentine exiles, he said he was talking about bringing back "all emigrants who are not corrupt or terrorists but who have left the country for some other reason." He said that he had talked with many distinguished emigrants in all the countries but that he had not met with "some exiled Peronists" in France, contrary to a news agency report.

MEXICAN AMBASSADOR RETURNS AFTER 3-WEEK ABSENCE

PY131702 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1536 GMT 12 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 12 Nov (LATIN)--The Mexican ambassador to Argentina, Jose Lara Villarreal, has returned to his diplomatic mission after a 3-week absence during which he informed his Foreign Ministry on the situation of former President Hector Campora, in asylum at the Mexican Embassy here since March 1976.

LAMBRUSCHINI STATES HE WILL NOT ACCEPT PRESIDENCY

PY131715 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1113 GMT 13 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpt] General Roca, Rio Negro, 13 Nov (NA)--The Navy commander in chief, Adm Armando Lambruschini, stated here that he would not accept being elected president of the nation in place of Lt Gen Jorge Videla. When a reporter asked him whether he would accept replacing Videla in the government in the event that the military junta proposed it, Lambruschini answered: "No, I am not going to accept anything."

At Lambruschini's request the reporter repeated the question, and the navy commander said, "what we have to do here is to implement the national reorganization process documents. The military junta will say who General Videla's successor will be when the time comes."

NATUSCH THREATENS WITHDRAWAL FROM ANDEAN PACT

PY131341 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0230 GMT 13 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 12 Nov (TELAM-DPA)--Col Alberto Natusch Busch has pointed out the possibility of Bolivia withdrawing from the Andean Pact if this organization makes a decision adverse to the new government. This warning was stated in a declaration which was delivered in La Paz by the foreign relations minister. The declaration mentions the lack of adequate information regarding the political changes in Bolivia possessed by the member countries of the Andean Pact.

The declaration attributes the "lack of information" to the press media reports on the 1 November events. The communique states: "The Bolivian political process is based on the objectives of establishing, consolidating and strengthening Bolivian democracy." When referring to Bolivia's possible withdrawal from the Andean Pact, the document states: "It is hoped that in the declaration (of the Andean Pact) which will be released at the end of the meeting being held in Lima the organization will reaffirm its decision to keep all the member countries united. If the pact were to break up because of the withdrawal of one of its members, the Bolivian Government would be the first one to regret it."

PAZ ESTENSSORO DENIES FOREKNOWLEDGE OF COUP

PY131400 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpt] Victor Paz Estenssoro, national leader of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR), has categorically rejected statements by Guillermo Bedregal that he had foreknowledge of the coup by which Col Alberto Natusch Busch assumed the presidency. The political leader said that Guillermo Bedregal's statements are only twisted assertions and self-serving rumors with the sole aim of injuring his political career. These are the statements made by Paz Estenssoro on the matter.

[Begin recording in mid-sentence] twisted assertions and self-serving rumors as the first stage of a plan to harm me politically. The assertions by the coupist Guillermo Bedregal try toportray me as the instigator of the military chiefs in the latest and bloody (?coup). As the crowning piece of the rumor, I am accused of backing out of the plot in order to place myself in a contrary position. I reject this plot. It is not true that I have consented to and supported it, as has been alleged. Those who carelessly [words indistinct] act with the intention of excusing themselves from having killed democracy, and it is a plan which has been underway for a long time to discredit me politically in the belief that the time has come for them to lead the MNR. [end recording] These statements were made by Victor Paz Estenssoro last night during a press conference attended by Bolivian newsmen and foreign correspondents.

NATUSCH REASSERTS GOVERNMENT'S POSITION

PY131625 La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2232 GMT 12 Nov 79 PY

[Text] President Alberto Natusch Busch has stated that the government he presides over "is not a mere military movement but a political, civilian and military movement."

He noted that the balance of his first 10 days in power has not been very positive. Natusch said that "there was a sort of confusion because people misunderstood the objectives which led us to this situation."

He added that this confusion is now dissipating since the people are becoming aware of the true objectives of this government, which only strives for the development of Bolivia and of the Bolivian majority sectors.

He explained that he was compelled to take over the leadership of the country because the previous regime was clearly trying to perpetuate itself in power. The president added that to achieve this goal the previous government was trying to obtain the support of the armed forces, but the latter did not agree with the government's objectives. He added that the Bolivian political situation was not being solved and that the previous government only wanted to perpetuate itself.

He noted that his government was not "against national institutions. We have complete respect for union organizations, universities and political organizations." The president also said that the Historic Nationalist Revolutionary Movement [MNRH] and the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MNRI] are part of his government.

Natusch stated that the movement he headed was against the previous administration, but that his government recognizes the legislative branch. Natusch noted that Congress had made several proposals to him, among which was the establishment of a triumvirate made up of a representative from the legislative branch and another one from the Bolivian Labor Central [COB]. The objective of this triumvirate will be to restore the democratization process in the country, something all Bolivians are involved in. He explained that consultations were made in this regard and that both political leaders and members of the Armed Forces High Command had expressed their complete agreement with this solution, but that Congress did not persist in its proposal.

About his country's ideological position, Natusch said that he "does not believe Bolivia will become a testing ground of strange theories and doctrines, particularly the Trotskyite theory which, according to its followers, tries to destroy everything that exists in order to create the new man." Natusch added that it has been proven that whenever such theories have been put into practice they were followed by the harshest dictatorships, violating the most basic human rights, denying freedom of expression and submitting the people to an absolute power similar to those of the medieval era.

About the economic situation, Natusch Busch said the government wishes to consult (?Congress) and thus take joint action regarding economic measures. Natusch Busch denied that the executive branch has any intention of nationalizing some enterprises. He also reasserted that the government will increase salaries, but without resorting to a devaluation.

CONGRESS REPORTS TRIPARTITE TALKS TO RESUME 14 NOV

PY140157 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Nov 79 PY

[By (Daniel Alarcon Morales) from the congressional palace]

[Excerpt] Ladies and gentlemen, this is the communique issued by the Executive Board of the National Congress:

The Executive Board of the National Congress reports to the public in general that the talks between the representatives of the honorable Congress, the armed forces, and the Bolivian Labor Central, are being held in an atmosphere of frank dialog and are aimed toward the attainment of a peaceful solution for the crisis which the country is currently experiencing. This solution provides for the defense of the democratic process in line with the supreme interests of the country.

With this objective in mind, the representatives of the three sectors will meet again tomorrow, at 1700 at the congressional palace. At the same time, the National Congress Executive Board is calling a meeting of the National Congress to be held tomorrow at 2000.

La Paz, 13 November 1979

[Signed] Lidia Gueiler Tejada, president of the National Congress, Jorge Alderete Dosalez and Luis Anez Alvarez

ARMED FORCES REAFFIRM SUPPORT FOR NATUSCH

PY132236 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1916 GMT 13 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 13 Nov (LATIN)--The armed forces today reaffirmed their support for Col Alberto Natusch to remain president of the nation despite the rejection of the Congress and the Bolivian Labor Central [COB].

The high-ranking military officers met this morning with the president to discuss the political situation resulting from the coup d'etat led by Natusch, which overthrew the interim President Walter Guevara Arze.

Gen Luis Garcia Mezza, appointed army commander in chief by Colonel Natusch, stated at the end of the meeting that solid unity prevails in the armed forces. He added that during the meeting the high-ranking military commanders reaffirmed their support for Colonel Natusch in the search for a solution to the political crisis.

The meeting took place in the midst of in-depth negotiations which are being conducted by the Congress and the COB to reach a constitutional solution which is being hindered by Natusch Busch's remaining as president of the nation.

The military coup perpetrated by the current president on 1 November unleashed a wave of protests headed by the Congress and the workers. According to the Bolivian Permanent Assembly for Human Rights, over 200 people died in the incidents. Natusch's remaining in power today met with a new obstacle when the Bolivian Permanent Assembly for Human Rights demanded his immediate and unconditional resignation.

In a communique addressed to the armed forces, the Congress and the COB, the assembly stated that Natusch's resignation is the first and ineluctable condition for putting the country on the path of a democratic process.

The assembly, which is made up of laymen and priests, indicated that it is equally impossible to develop a valid and effective solution by appointing a military officer as chief of government. It went on to say, however, that "we are all aware that many military officers have not soiled themselves with the crime against the fatherland perpetrated on 1 November." It also stated that "nevertheless, the entire armed forces have been involved in this cruel coup which has cost our people so many innocent lives and has shamed our nation so much."

COLONEL DENIES MILITARY'S RIGHT TO IMPOSE GOVERNMENTS

PY131821 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Air Force Col Jorge Eduardo Rodriguez Bravo has addressed a message to the Bolivian people, saying that a government imposed by force is again intending to guide our destiny, despite general repudiation by the citizens, the continent and the world.

He asserts in his message that we of the armed forces are a minority, and we cannot impose on the people any government we like. We have beaten the world record for coups d'etat with the result that nobody takes us seriously anymore, but asks: When is the next revolution scheduled?

Colonel Rodriguez Bravo then says that this situation should be ended once and for all. We must recover our dignity as an independent nation before the other countries of the world, and in order to achieve this it is necessary that we all stand united around a symbol: our sacred flag and a single name--Bolivia.

Colonel Rodriguez Bravo also maintains that we feel convinced that 95 percent of the members of the armed forces are tired of carrying the burden of [words indistinct] small groups and serve them as a ladder for their aspirations [words indistinct].

Colonel Rodriguez Bravo concludes by making the following proposals: to return to the people all their powers and rights to elect their own government, because the voice of the people is the voice of God; until general elections are called the government should be entrusted to the National Congress which is now the only democratic institution we have; the armed forces of the nation should go back to their barracks, respecting the will of the people in order to win back the respect of the people.

GENERAL DEPLORES COUP IN LETTER TO GUEVARA

PY131609 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Gen Jorge Terrazas Alborta, in a letter addressed to Walter Guevara Arze, calls for respect for the democratic system, the law and the constitution. General Terrazas maintains that a large majority of the members of the tutelary institution, who have dedicated their profession to the service of the fatherland, today reject with absolute conviction, together with the people, the attack against the executive branch, perpetrated without any justification.

He continues: The choice of accepting and supporting such an action as the 1 November coup is simply the result of a consciously rooted concept in each member of the armed forces, a concept which to a certain extent has contributed to the excessively changeable pattern of our domestic politics.

General Terrazas Alborta then asserts that the apparent unity seems to crumble when it is proven that dastardly ambitions and criminal acts against the fatherland have been committed, carrying with them the discouraging and inexorable danger of the discrediting and negative criticism at home and abroad of those of us who wear with honor the uniform of professional soldiers.

General Terrazas' letter to Walter Guevara Arze adds the following: I would like to express briefly the grief I share with numerous honorable fellow officers over the tragic confrontation among brothers for positions which have nothing to do with honor or the other ethical values we learned at military school.

MINISTER HINTS AT SALARY INCREASES FOR WORKERS

PY101405 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpt] The mining and metallurgy minister has stated to the press that the present government can afford to order a salary increase for the workers of both the public and private sector. He added that the measure will be taken after the Finance Ministry has finished studying the matter.

Ayoroa Argandona said that in this manner the present government is showing its intention of serving the people, whereas the former government had requested a postponement of salary increases. He recognized that present wages and salaries lack all relationship with the cost of living and that it is necessary to improve them.

PEASANTS DEMAND NATUSCH RESIGNATION, WILL OBEY COB

PY131314 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Nov 79 PY

[Text] In a general meeting held in the last few hours, the Bolivian National Peasant Confederation decided to demand Col Alberto Natusch Busch's resignation and declared a permanent state of emergency among the peasants of the nation. Genaro Flores, general secretary of the rural worker's labor organization, asserted that the peasants will be ready to defend the democratic process and human rights in the country against existing threats. According to the declaration by the rural workers who attended the meeting, power should be returned to the National Congress which is the only organ representative of popular will.

[Begin Flores recording] The first point on the agenda dealt with Natusch Busch's coup, and the comrades at the meeting have decided that that gentleman should resign immediately and that power should be vested in the National Congress. They have also unanimously decided to support the latest resolutions of the Bolivian Labor Central [COB]. [end recording]

[Passage indistinct] Genaro Flores's National Peasant Confederation will obey all orders issued by the COB as the central organization of the working class.

[Begin Flores recording] [Sentence indistinct] The peasants of La Paz Department and practically all the peasants of the country will obey the COB orders in this conflict. They have agreed to be constantly on the alert. At any time they will come out and block the roads. [words indistinct] We are sure that the peasants will block the roads, particularly the trunk roads. [end recording]

He asserted that the present political crisis should be solved by the Congress and the COB, which represent [words indistinct].

COB STAGES 30,000-STRONG DEMONSTRATION IN COCHABAMBA

PY140203 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Nov 79 PY

[By Panamericana special correspondent from Cochabamba]

[Text] Approximately 30,000 people participated this afternoon in the march staged by the local branch of the Bolivian Labor Central [COB] to reaffirm support for democracy.

The demonstration began at 1530 at San Sebastian Square where a great number of people gathered. The march started at approximately 1600. The demonstrators were carrying signs and chanting slogans against the regime presided over by Col Alberto Natusch Busch.

When the marchers arrived at 14 de Septiembre Square, a minute of silence was held to honor the memory of the workers. [sentence as heard] Leaders of labor sectors of this district made speeches repudiating the coup d'etat which took place on 1 November and interfered with the country's democratic process.

The first to speak was the leader of the Manaco Shoe Factory Workers Union, (Jorge Beltran), who stated that the military must return to their barracks since that is their duty according to the country's constitution.

In turn, peasant leader (Juvenal Castro) emphasized that the peasants will no longer tolerate miltary treason and will defend democracy to the end. Student leader (Jose Luis Flores) said that student organizations, both the (?FULES) [expansion unknown] and the Federation of High School Students, must become the strongholds of democracy.

Factory workers leader (Lucio Lopez) indicated that unity is the only means to reach power in view of the modern weaponry of the armed forces and said that people must attain power through labor unity. He stressed that the workers have responded in a positive manner to the current situation.

GUEVARA ARZE SPEAKS AT MASS FOR COUP VICTIMS

PY121810 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Bolivia will experience a critical economic situation in the next few days, according to lawyer Walter Guevara Arze, who delivered a speech at a Mass held at the San Francisco Basilica in honor of the victims of the recent incidents registered in Bolivia. Present at this ceremony, which was organized by the Bolivian Bank Workers Federation, were Hernan Siles and some ministers in the cabinet of Walter Guevara Arze.

In his speech, Walter Guevara said that he did not speak as a constitutional president but as the representative of an entire nation which was indignant over the coup d'etat. He stated that he will return to government palace because he is the only rightful president. Moreover, he noted that the only way to solve the present national political crisis is for Col Alberto Natusch Busch to resign. Guevara added that Natusch must also pay monetary compensation to the relatives of those who died in the clashes with military troops.

Guevara denied rumors that are being spread against him. He added that he does not believe that either Victor Paz Estenssoro or Brazil had been involved in the coup d'etat. Guevara noted that he does not believe Brazil had anything to do with the coup d'etat because he believes that Brazil could not get involved with the Bolivian Armed Forces in an undertaking that is against the Bolivian people.

During the Mass, (Heriberto Gutierrez), an executive from the Bolivian Bank Workers Federation, honored the victims of the revolution. He also supported the Bolivian Labor Central and appealed for joint action.

SECURITY FORCES RAID HOME OF GUEVARA ARZE

PA100408 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2343 GMT 9 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpts] La Paz, 9 Nov (EFE)--Relatives of Walter Guevara Arze said today that the home of the ousted constitutional president of Bolivia was raided last night by the state security forces. Guevara was not home at the time.

Interior Ministry agents searched the house for 30 minutes. The action came after Guevara's appearance yesterday at the National Congress to address senators and deputies.

When Guevara arrived at the Congress, deputies and senators were studying an invitation from Natusch to join the government and solve the political crisis. According to sources close to Guevara, he went back underground after his speech.

TWO FORMER MINISTERS UNDER PADILLA DETAINED

PY140250 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 14 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Lt Col Gary Prado Salmon and Lt Col Raul Lopez Leyton, former ministers of planning and coordination and of interior, respectively, in the government of Gen David Padilla, are being held at the military General Staff. They are being held and guarded on orders of President Alberto Natusch Busch, a military source related to the detained officers has told Fides.

Mrs Rosario Prado, wife of Colonel Prado Salmon, made the following statement to Fides: [Begin Rosario Prado recording] I have just been informed that he is being held incommunicado and I would like to know what is going to happen. I would like to confirm this and the reason for his detention because I cannot see why he is being arrested all the time. I believe it is high time for them to decide once and for all on my husband's situation. [end recording]

Military sources have told Fides that beginning at 2100 tonight a military guard was posted at the residence of former President David Padilla. It has been added that the uniformed guards have orders to not let anyone enter or leave the house, which is located in the residential area of (Caracol). The guard was posted when Padilla was not at home.

It has been reported that Col (Hermes Felman), labor minister under the Padilla administration, may also have been arrested.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS REQUEST LAW PERMITTING DESERTION

PY091832 Paris AFP in Spanish 1706 GMT 9 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 9 Nov (AFP)--The students of La Paz State University, which has an enrollment of 17,000, have issued a resolution in which they ask young Bolivians to refuse to present themselves for the next military conscription.

The Local University Federation (FUL) has asked Congress that "a law be issued which makes it permissible to desert the army when troops massacre our own unarmed civilian people." The FUL resolution, reported here today, was harshly criticized by the army.

INTERIOR MINISTRY ACCUSES 'EXTREMISTS' IN BOMBING OF UNIVERSITY

PY131458 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Nov 79 PY

[Text] The Interior Ministry has released a communique accusing extremist groups of being responsible for the bomb explosion at San Andres University in La Paz yesterday morning. Fortunately, there were no casualties. [passage indistinct] The government has ordered the Interior Ministry to make a very thorough investigation to identify and detain those who planned and executed the attack. The communique adds that the investigation will serve to hand over the perpetrators to common justice for trial according to the laws in effect.

The Interior Ministry concludes by urging the public not to lend themselves to the maneuvers of those who serve extremism, but to dedicate themselves exclusively to their normal work as the only way to cooperate in the development of the country.

On the other hand, the Greater University of San Andreas [UMSA] charges that university autonomy cannot be a reality as long as there is no democratic process and the lecture rooms are closed.

A communique, signed by the UMSA secretary general, protests the terrorist attack in the central university building and says that the attack is not isolated from the political events in the country. On the contrary, it is part of them and, therefore, it is not strange that the intention is to return to the autocratic order of the National Council of Higher Education and its officials. The document adds: We therefore declare that the terrorist act is a new attack against democracy and the constitution which seeks to cause unrest among the university students and teachers in order to justify intervention in the university.

The communique ends by saying: The executive committee of the university council, seeing a threat against the autonomy stipulated in the constitution, warns teachers, students and administrative personnel to protect their security and that of the property of the institution in order to continue its normal activities.

AMBASSADOR TO LIMA RESIGNS IN PROTEST OF COUP

PY091715 Paris AFP in Spanish 1611 GMT 9 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Lima, 9 Nov (AFP)--It was reported here today that the Bolivian ambassador to Lima, Walter Montenegro, has resigned from his post. The daily LA PRENSA, which published the report, states that the diplomat cabled his resignation to the new government yesterday. It indicates that Montenegro did not agree with the coup d'etat staged by Col Alberto Natusch and that he has left the embassy in the hands of adviser Oscar Ayaviri.

BRIEFS

NEW LA PAZ OFFICIALS--Col Guillermo Arinez Velasco has been appointed as the new mayor of La Paz and Daem Francisco Monroy Encinas as the new prefect of the La Paz Department. [La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0326 GMT 10 Nov 79 PY]

NEW BANK PRESIDENTS--The finance minister has sworn in (Jorge Arteaga Castro) as president of the Bolivian Central Bank and (Oscar Cornejo) as president of the Bolivian State Bank. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Nov 79 PY]

NEW AIRLINE PRESIDENT--The board of Lloyd Bolivian Airlines has appointed Col Natalio Morales Mosquera president of the state enterprise. He was immediately sworn in by the vice president of the company, replacing (Antenor Santa Cruz). [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Nov 79 PY]

SPOKESMAN CLARIFIES FIGUEIREDO'S REMARKS IN ELECTIONS

PY101356 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 10 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia--Planalto Palace spokesman Marco Antonio Kraemer himself expressed doubts about the remarks made by President Figueiredo in Caracas that he does not favor direct election of the president of the republic. Kraemer conceded, however, that Figueiredo's remark may have been taken out of context and thus the entire phrase may have been distorted. He added that Figueiredo made another remark--which was not published--that in Venezuela, which is considered an example of democracy in Latin America, governors are appointed.

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO AGREES TO VISIT ARGENTINA

PY131149 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 13 Nov 79 PY

[Text] The Planalto Palace has reported that President Figueiredo has accepted an invitation to pay an official visit to Argentina.

Mass Media Minister Said Farhat explained that on Friday, Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla made a direct telephone call to General Figueiredo to make the official invitation. The presidential visit has been scheduled for the beginning of next year.

GENERAL FILHO DENIES REMARKS ABOUT ARGENTINA

PY100110 Paris AFP in Spanish 1956 GMT 9 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Sao Paulo, 9 Nov (AFP)--The commander of the Brazilian I Corps, Gen Gentil Marcondes Filho, denied today the statement that Argentina "is Brazil's No 1 potential adversary." Marcondes Filho said that these remarks may create "an international problem."

Last Tuesday, O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO stated that an unidentified "general from Rio de Janeiro" said: "There are many of us in the army who are concerned about the development of the Argentine Armed Forces." The unidentified general added: "In the opinion of the majority in the army, the Argentine Armed Forces are superior in some important areas although we have more manpower."

These remarks, made at the time of military maneuvers in the State of Rio de Janeiro last week, questioned the economic policies governing the army budget because it "is no longer in accordance with the needs of national security."

Marcondes Filho pointed out the lack of resources available to the army for last week's maneuvers and explained that the armed forces continue to adhere to the slogan of former President Geisel: "A minute of security allied to maximum growth."

EXILE RETURNS AFTER 6 YEARS IN CUBA

PY131145 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 13 Nov 79 PY

[Text] (Derley Catarina de Lucas), who hai been living in exile in Cuba since 1973, has returned to the country. (Derley) landed in Florianopolis, where she was welcomed by relatives and members of the Justice and Peace Commission.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS ON OCCUPATION OF U.S. EMBASSY IN IRAN

PY101148 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 9 Nov 79 p 10 PY

[Editorial: "Arts of the Devil"]

[Text] A fanatic is dictating orders to the world, taking advantage of the inconsistencies and weakness of the international order and putting the United States in the position of depending on the PLO for mediation.

Through a time machine, Iran is turning back the clock of the 20th century to the darkness of the Middle Ages. Idi Amin and Bokassa were also anachronistic phenomena, but only of an episodic nature in comparison with the Islamic phenomenon, which has a coherent "ideology," if the insanity now hovering over the oil routes can be referred to as such.

Ayatollah Khomeyni feels powerful enough to take on the United States, submitting it to a test of strength. This situation, which was unthinkable a few years ago, is now serious enough not to be taken as a prank.

The fragility of a mechanism which is essential to international order, such as the oil market, is now exposed. That fragility could already be seen in 1973, when OPEC shocked the world by raising the price of oil fourfold. After the first shock wave passed, however, an accommodation was rapidly found. What was a true political challenge, as can now be seen, was treated with all sorts of rationalizations and transformed into a simple economic problem that Western economic strength and the international trade mechanism could very well absorb and handle.

The cartel would not resist--so they said--due to its internal disunity or to a price reduction imposed by market forces. OPEC was looked upon as some sort of Robin Hood, as the good thief taking away from the rich to give to the poor. President Carter recently hit on the key of "moral improvement," that is, the oil scarcity would prompt the nations to rely on their own resources and avoid waste. Natural reactions elicited by OPEC's own attitudes--decisions for conservation and energy recycling--served to correct the energy imbalance which came about in 1973.

In the case of the United States, its complacence had an additional motivation: The "special price" Saudi Arabia continues to charge to that country.

Six years after 1973, however, the Iranian challenge set the problem back to the starting point. OPEC did not disintegrate, and its members learned new tactics, such as slowing down production to freeze oil prices and reserves. The poor countries became poorer. Complacence postponed and weakened possible solutions. The fixed idea which only allows for the confrontation between the two large blocs failed to look straight in the face of other specific challenges, such as the one posed by neo-Islamism.

U.S. leadership was placed in jeopardy once more and the United States itself has doubts about its capacity as a great power. These doubts are the weak points which the Iranian fanatics are diabolically exploiting.

MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS FIGUEIREDO, CONGRESS

PY140106 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 13 Nov 79 PY

[Text] This afternoon President Joao Baptista Figueiredo received Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda, who was accompanied by Brazilian Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro.

Senator Luiz Vianna, president of the Federal Senate, also received the Mexican Foreign Minister when he paid a visit to Congress. They talked about problems of common interest to Mexico and Brazil such as production and exports of foodstuffs. Minister Castaneda, who visited the Senate plenum, advocated closer ties between the congressional bodies of the two countries.

MINISTERS PRESENT PROGRAMS TO WORLD BANK PRESIDENT

PY131238 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 13 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Brazil is seeking new resources from the World Bank for its social and economic development projects. The plans were presented to World Bank President Robert McNamara during his visit to Brazil which he concluded yesterday with a meeting with President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo at Planalto Palace.

Health and Social Welfare Ministers Waldyr Arcoverde and Jair Soares presented McNamara with the programs they intend to implement, and they expect an answer on whether the credits they requested will be granted within 15 days.

The former U.S. defense secretary stated that the World Bank is ready to continue granting technical and financial aid to Brazil because it believes that with the implementation of these plans, a reasonable level of growth will be maintained. He had already assured the transportation minister that the IBRD will participate in regional projects in the total amount of $615 million.

The priority objective of this international organization in Brazil is to invest in the northeastern region, creating jobs for the people there, and thus avoiding their exodus to the great metropolitan centers which are already congested and have other problems which are practically impossible to solve under current circumstances.

MINISTER REFUTES BUSINESS WEEK REPORT ON FOREIGN DEBT

PY131712 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 11 Nov 79 p 39 PY

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--Finance Minister Karlos Rischbieter has said that the report published by BUSINESS WEEK stating that foreign bankers are concerned about the level of Brazilian debt does not coincide with reports and remarks which the Brazilian Government has received from those bankers.

The minister stated that the $1 billion loan granted recently clearly shows that Brazil is still viewed as a nation whose foreign debt does not concern its creditors.

Although he did not want to make further remarks on the report "because I did not read the whole article," the finance minister said that Brazil's overall debt is less than $50 billion and not $52 billion as BUSINESS WEEK reports. "And besides, the net debt must be less than $40 billion."

REPORTAGE ON OIL DISCOVERY, TRADE WITH PRODUCING COUNTRIES

BRASPETRO Discovery in Libya

PY091712 Paris AFP in Spanish 1444 GMT 9 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 9 Nov (AFP)--It was revealed here today that BRASPETRO, the PETROBRAS--Brazilian State Petroleum Company--subsidiary for overseas operations, had discovered a petroleum deposit in the region of Murzuq, Libya.

This report was released by Libyan Ambassador to Brazil Bashir Fadil. He added that the deposit is located in the desert more than 1,000 km from the Mediterranean Sea, and that the discovery expands his country's possibilities for supplying petroleum to Brazil.

Fadil declined to comment on the upcoming increase in petroleum prices. "No Libyan official or any other official from a petroleum producing country can state how large the next increase established by the petroleum exporting countries will be," he concluded.

Iran, Iraq Change Commitments

PY132227 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Nov 79 p 1 PY

[Text] Iran and Iraq are exerting pressure on the Brazilian Government to buy 20 percent of the amount of oil imported from the so-called spot market in which prices are almost twice as high as those paid in contract operations. Should Brazil agree to this, the Arabs would guarantee the current daily quota of 150,000 barrels from Iran and 360,000 barrels from Iraq, which together represent half of Brazilian oil imports. Of the 510,000 barrels per day bought from these two countries, Brazil would have to buy 110,000 barrels per day [figure as published] at spot market prices. Oil producers are currently charging $22 to $23.50 per barrel while the spot market charges as much as $45. Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals said in Belo Horizonte that "Brazil is not thinking of purchasing oil in the spot market" and expressed his confidence that the contracts with producing countries will be maintained.

The Iraqi Government has informed PETROBRAS that it will reduce its oil supply by 5 percent in November and December. PETROBRAS officials said that the reduction of 7,500 barrels per day will not affect our domestic supply because Brazil will produce 190,000 barrels per day in November, that is, 15,000 barrels more than in October. Finance Minister Karlos Rischbieter said in Rio de Janeiro that the Brazilian Government is concerned about the situation in Iran, which is one of Brazil's largest oil suppliers. National Petroleum Council President Gen Oziel Almeida admitted that oil negotiations are becoming more difficult every day, adding that new measures to reduce domestic consumption are necessary. He believes that the oil supply situation "is becoming very difficult and worrisome" for Brazil.

Nigeria Doubles Exports

PY131757 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 11 Nov 79 p 39 PY

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--During the past few weeks Nigeria has doubled its petroleum sales to Brazil. It now sells a total of 40,000 barrels of the light variety per day, at an average price of $26 dollars, subject to the readjustment set at the next OPEC meeting. This report has been released by new Nigerian Ambassador Timothy Anael Mgbokwere, who reaffirmed his country's interest in strengthening political and economic relations with Brazil during the coming years.

The Nigerian petroleum sold to Brazil is of the light variety, with a low sulfur content which is easier to refine, according to the ambassador.

In assessing Brazilian foreign policy, especially toward Africa, Ambassador Mgbokwere stated there has been a considerable change since the government of Gen Ernesto Geisel took office. He stated: "At the beginning of the decade, Brazilian exports to Nigeria amounted to less than $1 million. Today they total $250 million."

Taking into account the increase in the amount of petroleum supplied to Brazil by Nigeria, next year--according to the economic prediction of the ambassador--the Brazilian surplus, which currently is close to $165 million, will be balanced. There has also been a tendency to extend relations, in terms of services supplied by Brazilian companies, with the implementation of the scientific and technological cooperation agreements signed by the two countries in January 1979 during the visit of General Yaradua to Brasilia representing the Nigerian Government.

METALLURGICAL WORKERS RESOLVE TO END STRIKE

PY091238 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 9 Nov 79 PY

[By (Rene Reinaldo)]

[Text] The metallurgical workers of this capital met last night and decided to return to work as of today. We contacted the vice president of the union (Jose Maria Vicentino), who, together with four regional representatives of the strike command, had met with the representative of the Group of 14. We asked the vice president whether this representative told them that if they returned to work there would be some improvement with regard to their demands.

[Begin recording] [(Vicentino)] I would like to say that we went to see the lawyer who represents the Group of 14--attorney (Benjamin)--I and six comrades who represent each regional strike command. We spoke to attorney (Benjamin), but he did not promise anything concrete. He merely said that "if by any chance today's meeting votes to return to work and discontinue the strike, you can send a paper to the Group of 14, and next week we will agree to a meeting to discuss certain aspects of this strike. However, I cannot promise you that we will accept the demands you will make."

[(Reinaldo)] What are the basic issues you want to discuss at that meeting?

[(Vicentino)] The first thing we want to raise at that meeting is that the firms must not dismiss any employee for participating in the strike. This is one of the most important items. Second we have been docked for the days we have been on strike. Obviously, we proposed that there be no deductions, but they did not agree, and we will have to discuss the manner in which this problem should be solved.

[(Reinaldo)] It is obvious that the strike continued yesterday and today. But it would seem that according to information released here at the assembly, there was repression again to the point that persons were being arrested aboard buses. Could you give us a summary of the situation?

[(Vicentino)] I would like to make it clear that yesterday the assembly approved the continuation of the strike. However, it also voted to hold another meeting the next day which has just ended. Today the workers unanimously voted to end the strike and resume work tomorrow. Police repression played a significant role in this decision because employees were unable to picket and distribute leaflets in the firms. Consequently, conditions were not appropriate for continuation of the strike. [end recording]

STRIKERS DEMONSTRATE, DEMAND MEETING WITH MINISTER

PY091707 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2035 GMT 8 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 8 Nov (LATIN)--Striking workers staged a demonstration today in front of the Labor Ministry and requested a meeting with Minister Jose Pinera to seek a solution to their conflict.

This was the first public demonstration staged by workers in the military government's 6 year tenure. New labor legislation, which went into effect in July, allows collective negotiations and strikes when dialog fails.

The president of the union, Oscar Pino, accused executives of the Goodyear Tire Company of denying them access to the firm's annual report and other documents on its financial position.

Goodyear is in the hands of U.S. capitalists who 2 years ago bought the shares of the National Tire Industry (INSA).

The workers carried out a legal strike yesterday and announced their objective of continuing the negotiations with the firm despite rejection of an 18 percent wage increase. The firm had offered 7 percent.

The Labor Ministry's public relations officer, Mario Belmar, told the demonstrators that no ministry official will meet with businessmen or workers while collective negotiations exist.

He remarked that the "charges regarding unfair practice" contained in the new labor legislation must be made directly to the labor courts.

Police did not try to disband the strikers, who left in an orderly manner.

LABOR MINISTER TERMS STRIKES 'REGRETTABLE'

PY091710 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0802 GMT 9 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 9 Nov (LATIN)--Labor Minister Jose Pinera termed "regrettable" the three strikes that have been called during the past 24 hours by approximately 5,400 workers from various production sectors. He asserted that the government will remain aloof from the conflicts.

"The government will not interfere because it would mean giving in to the pressure groups, and only the timid are afraid of a strike, although any strike is regrettable. It is preferable that the workers' and the employers assume responsibility so that the burden not be passed on to prices, inflation or other money matters," the minister stressed.

The strikes are affecting the largest factory in the country, the Pacific Steel Company (CAP), which has 4,700 workers; the U.S. tire firm of Goodyear, with 600 workers; and the Veta Del Agua copper mine, with 111 workers.

Employees of the Chuquicamata copper mine do not have the right to strike because the mine produces 60 percent of the country's copper. It also brings in the largest amount of foreign currency for the state.

Employees of another five firms have now voted to call legal strikes, but they must confirm their intention during the next few hours because they cannot stop working until negotiations have broken down.

These firms are: the national petrochemical industry, a mill, a foundry and two laboratories which in all have approximately 300 workers.

The minister believes that some unions go overboard in their wage demands, because they are demanding a 100 percent increase over the real Chilean inflation rate. "In other words, this is a petition that overnight intends to doube wages, which cannot be financed by any firm in Chile or in the world, for that matter."

In a talk with reporters, Pinera recalled that in order to finance wage increases in the past "the money machine was put into operation and the money was then passed to the firms so they could pay their expenses. But in the end all Chileans had to pay for the cost--consumers, pensioners and people on fixed incomes who saw how purchasing power declined.

"The labor plan contains what we have always demanded: respect for the rights of the community and in the event of a strike, that the problem be settled between the workers and the employers," the minister concluded.

LABORATORY WORKERS END 33-DAY STRIKE

PY091754 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 9 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpt] The strike at (Pfizer) Laboratories has ended. The workers went back to work after striking for 33 days. They agreed to the firm's proposal of a 21.6 percent wage increase.

According to the workers, they returned to work because it was economically impossible to continue the strike.

BRIEFS

AUTO PRODUCTION--Santiago, Chile, 10 Nov (AFP)--The Central Bank reported that national auto production during the first 8 months of this year increased 6 percent compared with 1978, reaching 14,200. Imports during the same period doubled compared to last year, reaching 15,400. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1544 GMT 10 Nov 79 PY]

MINISTER RETURNS--Mining Minister Carlos Quinones, who attended a meeting of copper producers in Paris, returned to Chile yesterday. [Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0418 GMT 10 Nov 79 PY]

VEHICLE PRODUCTION--According to a Central Bank report, vehicle production during January-September 1979 increased by 6 percent. This year 14,200 units were assembled in the country compared to 13,400 in 1978 during the same period. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 9 Nov 79 PY]

PRIVATE SECTOR VIEWS BOLIVIAN THREAT TO RESIGN FROM ANDEAN PACT

PA132059 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Nov 79 PA

[Jose Suarez report]

[Text] The Colombian private sector today viewed the problem posed by Bolivia, which has threatened to quit the Andean Pact if it finds that there has been undue interference by other member countries in its domestic affairs.

RCN consulted the presidents of the main labor organizations in the country. The results of the poll show that the private sector is concerned about Bolivia's attitude, but at the same time feels Bolivia's withdrawal from the Andean Pact would be favorable from an economic standpoint because it would facilitate the industrialization process.

Carlos del Castillo, president of the Colombian Metallurgical Federation, FEDEMETAL said it is only a threat, but he noted that the Andean Pact should preserve its territorial integrity. He said Bolivia will have to ponder such a move well because of the immense harm it could cause.

Alfonso Suarez Fajardo, president of the Colombian Plastics Industry Association, ACOPLASTICOS, said he viewed the Bolivian Foreign Ministry's decision with concern, but admitted that one of the factors for noncompliance by the pact had been Bolivia's negative attitude to industrial programming. He said this is more noticeable in the automotive and petrochemical sectors. In the latter, he noted, Bolivia has not met its commitments, and this has totally paralyzed the programs. Bolivia's withdrawal, Suarez Fajardo said, although it would cause concern, would be a decisive factor in boosting Andean integration.

Fabio Echeverry Correa, president of the National Industrialists Association, ANDI, said it is not good for the pact to continue to dismember itself. He said Bolivia is a burden which must be carried, as was accepted at the inception of the Cartagena Agreement. He indicated that the philosophy of the pact is to assist less-developed countries, adding that one cannot tell whether withdrawal would be immediately economically beneficial for the rest of the Andean countries. I am aware, he said, as are all the Andean countries, that Bolivia is a burden, but its withdrawal is not advisable for the region.

Finally, the president of the Confederation of Chambers of Commerce, CONFECAMARAS, Gaston de Bedout, stated that the private sector cannot meddle in political affairs, as in the case of Bolivia. He said that reports by the Bolivian chambers of commerce show that the situation is very delicate. However, he said no immediate meeting of the Andean chambers of commerce to discuss the Bolivian situation is contemplated. We trust, Gaston de Bedout said, that everything will be settled and that Bolivia will continue to be part of the Cartagena Agreement.

EIGHT GUERRILLAS LEAVE EMBASSIES FOR ASYLUM IN MEXICO

PA031237 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0433 GMT 2 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 1 Nov (EFE)--Diplomatic sources have announced that eight Colombian guerrillas who had sought asylum in the French and Mexican embassies here left this evening for Mexico City. Six of the guerrillas initially sought refuge in the French Embassy and later received asylum in the Mexican Embassy. They left the country this evening along with the other two guerrillas. The eight insurgents, members of the Popular Liberation Army, include two married couples, one student, one child and two university professors. Their names were not revealed by the Mexican Embassy or police for "security reasons."

URBAN GUERRILLAS KILL POLICEMEN IN MEDELLIN

PA031345 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0410 GMT 3 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Medellin, Colombia, 2 Nov (EFE)--Urban guerrillas killed two policemen and a civilian here tonight, military sources reported. The attack occurred near Police Precinct No 100 as the detectives were about to begin their night shift. Last week, urban guerrillas killed the Medellin mayor's bodyguard. The attack has been regarded here as a resurgence of urban subversion in the country's northwestern region.

FARC GUERRILLAS APPREHENDED, KILLED IN RAIDS

Four Brothers Apprehended

PA011636 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 24 Oct 79 p 8 PA

[Text] Four persons who allegedly are aides to the communist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) were recently arrested in Sibate District, in the southern part of Cundinamarca Department, it was officially announced. These persons were identified as the Tinjaca Guerrero brothers: Ciro de Jesus, Arquiminio, Romauro and Jose Libertado. They are 35, 27, 25 and 24 years of age, respectively. They were captured in the town of Pablo Neruda, Sibate District, during an investigation by members of the F-2 of the police department in Cundinamarca, the same sources indicated.

The Tinjaca Guerrero brothers had a large quantity of equipment and firearms in their possession at the time of their arrest. These weapons are exclusively used by the military forces. Finally, it was announced that these men were placed under the jurisdiction of the Military Institutes Brigade in charge of the investigation.

Two FARC Guerrillas Killed

PA052133 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Nov 79 PA

[Text] It has been officially announced that two members of the 5th Front of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] have been killed by troops of the 4th Brigade. The incident occurred at Cerro (Cutillo), 238 km from Medellin. According to official reports, during the confrontation Manuel Rara and Daniel Osorio were killed. They had been harassing civilian residents of the area, located in western Antioquia Department in the Uraba Region. It was learned from military sources that the guerrillas were members of an insurgent unit headed by a man known as (Wilton).

It was learned unofficially that other presumed guerrillas had been arrested, but this report was denied by Col German Aragon, chief of intelligence for the 4th Brigade. Colonel Aragon noted the successful operations conducted by the government and said such operations will be pursued more intensively in that region, where insurgents are very active.

BRIEFS

CROPS DAMAGED--Bogota--The rainy season has destroyed 2,274 hectares of various crops in the country. IMAD [expansion unknown] director Humberto Arias said sorghum, plantains, rice, yams, corn, sugarcane, cacao and wheat are the most affected crops. The areas damaged are located in the Atlantico, Huila, Bolivar, Boyaca, Magdalena and Tolima departments. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 12 Nov 79 PA]

OFFICERS BLAME VENEZUELA FOR STRONG CUBAN INFLUENCE IN NICARAGUA

PA131645 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1318 GMT 13 Nov 79 PA

[By Francisco Rubiales]

[Text] Panama City, 13 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--A high-ranking Panamanian military source told ACAN-EFE today that Venezuela rejected an invitation extended by Panama and Costa Rica to serve as an advisor to the Sandinist air force, and this led to a greater Cuban presence in Nicaragua.

A mission composed of three Panamanian lieutenant colonels, Costa Rican Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echevarria, and Marcel Salamin, Panama's ambassador to the Sandinist government, visited Venezuela shortly after the guerrilla victory against Somoza to propose to Venezuelan officers that they advise the Nicaraguan Air Force, which needed help.

The objective of the mission was to prevent Cuban military advisers from completely controlling the Sandinist military apparatus. However, the Panamanian Military High Command feels "there was indecision on Venezuela's part and the project never materialized."

The three Panamanian officers participating in the mission were Lt Cols Manuel Antonio Noriega, Roberto Diaz Herrera and Ruben Dario Paredes. After attempting to convince their Venezuelan colleagues of the importance of "being present" in Nicaragua, they returned to Panama without having accomplished their task.

Three Latin American countries--Costa Rica, Panama and Venezuela--gave the Sandinists decisive aid in the final stage of the struggle against Anastasio Somoza, but that "democratic front" later found it difficult to maintain friendship and cooperation with the Sandinist forces once Somoza was overthrown.

Of the three countries, only Panama has any significant presence in Nicaragua today and the Panamanian presence is minimal compared with that of Cuba. The Panamanians are training the Nicaraguan police force, while the Cubans train all branches of the armed forces, particularly the special forces and the security forces, which are governed by the powerful Interior Ministry led by Tomas Borge.

When the Panamanians arrived in Nicaragua immediately after the victory to help train the new Sandinist People's Army, they found the Cubans already there en masse and in charge of that effort. The Cubans and Nicaraguans gave the Panamanians the opportunity to train the police force.

Lt Col Ruben Dario Paredes then went to Havana to talk with Fidel Castro on the subject. He asked Castro to permit other countries which were friends of Nicaragua, specifically those which had given decisive aid to the Sandinists, to participate in the organization of the new army. Fidel agreed to let others participate, but he warned that Cuba would in no way withdraw from Nicaragua "since we have been at the Sandinists' side during their struggle for the past 20 years." It was at this point that the Panamanian-Costa Rican mission went to Caracas to try to convince the Venezuelans to take charge of training the pilots and mechanics of the Nicaraguan Air Force.

In Caracas, the mission met with President Luis Herrera Campins who, according to the Panamanian military sources, "welcomed the idea." The mission also met with the foreign and defense ministers. "But the Venezuelans were undecided, and this has permitted the present Cuban presence in Nicaragua, encompassing all military areas," authorized sources told ACAN-EFE today.

Costa Rica, another country which gave decisive aid to the Sandinists, also has a very negligible presence in the new Nicaragua. The main form of Costa Rican aid consisted of from 1,000 to 2,000 teachers, with the proviso that they be paid by an international organization. Those Costa Rican teachers never arrived in Nicaragua and their place has already been taken by hundreds of teachers sent from Cuba by Fidel Castro. He has promised to send 1,000 teachers.

The Panamanian officers maintained that it is necessary for military personnel of democratic countries to be present in Sandinist Nicaragua, precisely to avoid having total control fall into Cuba's hands.

DEPUTY MINISTER VOICES SUPPORT FOR CUBA'S UN CANDIDACY

PA101956 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 9 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Juan Manuel Castulovich, deputy minister of foreign relations, told Televisora Nacional today that the Republic of Panama has pledged its vote to Cuba for its election to the Security Council of the United Nations. According to the deputy minister, 3 years ago Cuba began diplomatic efforts to occupy one of the two seats on the UN Security Council which are now open to Latin America.

So far, Castulovich said, 28 votes have been taken with Cuba maintaining an advantage of from 15 to 16 votes over the Republic of Colombia, which also aspires to membership in the Security Council. Castulovich said some 90 countries are voting in favor of Cuba, while 40 other countries are endorsing Colombia's candidacy. Castulovich said despite this absolute advantage in Cuba's favor, the over-90 votes which Cuba has won are not sufficient, because two-thirds of the members of the UN General Assembly must vote in Cuba's favor.

Castulovich said the Republic of Cuba has not been a member of the UN Security Council since 1949, and under a principle of strict rotation it would seem that Cuba should be elected after 30 years. However, Castulovich said, the period of sessions of the UN General Assembly will end in mid-December and by that date the choice will have to be made, no matter how many votes are necessary.

ROYO GREETS INTER-AMERICAN DEFENSE BOARD

PA131244 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 12 Nov 79 PA

[Text] The member of the Inter-American Defense Board, presided over by Lt Gen Ronald D. Adams, visited our National Guard headquarters this afternoon. There they were greeted by Col Florencio Florez, National Guard chief of staff.

The high-ranking military officers of the Inter-American Defense Board exchanged opinions with Colonel Florez. At the conclusion of their meeting they gave him a set of flags of the Western Hemisphere countries.

Later, President of the Republic Dr Aristides Royo received the members of the Inter-American Defense Board at the Garzas Presidential Palace. Then President Royo delivered a brief speech.

[Begin Royo recording] I know you arrived in our country last night and we hope your work here will be fruitful, that you get to know our country and that you feel happy and at home here. We hope you learn of the efforts Panama is carrying out for its development. These efforts are conducted in conjunction with the other Latin American countries. Only good relations and a sense of cooperation and friendship can help our country and the other Latin American countries to develop prosperously.

I believe it is time for Latin America to stop being only a geographic region; it is time Latin America is considered a geopolitical and economic region of the world. Many ingredients are necessary for this. One is that the people work harder every day. Another ingredient is longer and better work. Another is the defense of our natural resources and peace with our neighbors. Most of all, we must live in peace with ourselves.

I believe one of the goals of the Inter-American Defense Board is to promote good relations among the peoples of Latin America by employing public opinion, their armed forces, armies or national guards. Perhaps, in the context of inter-American relations, the opinions of politicians, legislators and rulers are heard often while public opinion is heard very rarely. For this reason, meetings such as the ones that have been taking place in Latin America, specifically in Panama and in other countries, are very important not only so you may get to know our country--and other countries you will visit--but also so our country may become better aware of what the Inter-American Defense Board is and represents. [end recording]

NATIONAL GUARD TO CREATE POLITICAL TRAINING SCHOOL

PA131437 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2209 GMT 12 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Panama City, 12 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Panamanian National Guard officers will soon have a "National Political Training School" in order to improve their knowledge of Panama's situation.

On announcing the creation of the National Political Training School, Lt Col Roberto Diaz Herrera told (ACAN-EFE) today that the political training of the Panamanian officers is one of the priority goals of the National Guard.

One of the first task of the project will be a meeting which will be held soon to discuss Panama's economic situation and its effects on social justice. During that meeting the Panamanian officers will hear the opinion of such "critics" of the system as Guillermo Chapman and others who will explain the opposition's viewpoints.

Panama, which has just been unanimously chosen to be the site of the 14th conference of American armies, wants to convince the Latin American officers that their armed forces should play a significant role in the development of their societies, particularly in the increase of social justice and the troops' ties with their peoples.

Panama expressed these ideas at the 13th conference of American armies which recently ended in Bogota. Col Florencio Florez spoke in the name of the Panamanian Army, stressing that the real enemy is the poverty and underdevelopment of the Latin American peoples rather than the specter of communism.

BRIEFS

BANANA EXPORTS TO YUGOSLAVIA--The multinational banana marketing corporation (Comunbana) has resumed its shipments. A ship loaded with 4,000 tons of bananas sailed today from Puerto Armuelles, near the Costa Rican border, for Yugoslavia. This is the company's largest shipment since it began operating. [Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 3 Nov 79 pp 1-A, 8-A PA]

COSTA RICA

LA NACION ANALYZES POLITICAL CHANGES IN CENTRAL AMERICA

PA090352 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 2 Nov 79 p 14-A PA

[Editorial: "Costa Rica and the Central American Process"]

[Text] Up until a few months ago Costa Rican democracy showed itself off in a political region which was just the opposite--one full of repressive military governments. However, this has started to change radically since the fall of the Somozist dynasty in Nicaragua, and even more so after the military coup by young officers of the Salvadoran Army to put an end to the government of Carlos Humberto Romero.

Indeed, a democratization process, which is still confusing but which changes the previous picture completely and opens a new outlook for the area, has started in Central America after these two events. Many questions have arisen in regard to democracy and the type of regimes that will prevail in our brother countries in view of the new situation. However, nothing is settled yet because Honduras and Guatemala have not joined the trend.

It is hard--because of obvious geopolitical reasons concerning U.S. influence in the hemisphere--for this process of opening to result in socialist-inspired governments or systems, whether pro-Soviet or not. This would be difficult because it would be a Marxist socialism embedded in a continent politically hostile to it, and this would lead to an unsurmountable hemispheric reaction. Such a reaction would eliminate any historic possibility of socialism in the area. The need for a heavy exchange and for financial aid that the democratic opening demands in order to solve the social and economic problems of Nicaragua and El Salvador could not be satisfied by the Soviet Union or the other communist countries.

However, not all leftist revolutionary groups or factions which have struggled or are struggling against military regimes in Central America have sufficient historic awareness, despite their so-called Marxism, to realize the many limitations that a change may necessarily have in Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador. The fear being experienced by political sectors and the public concerning the events and processes in Nicaragua and El Salvador stem from the lack of sufficient awareness on the part of the leftist groups.

This particular situation of changes and revolutionary processes in political systems which had remained unchanged and which were repressive for so long, and the great alternatives and uncertainties which arise after the fall of Somoza and Romero, place Cuba and the United States on the scene. Cuba is trying to lead the process, if not to Marxist socialism at least to a political line which may gradually evolve toward the Soviet sphere almost imperceptibly. The United States is also trying to do the same; that is, it is trying to influence the process by directing it toward an advanced democracy, thus discarding the communist option.

There is no doubt that under these circumstances nobody should expect Costa Rican-style democracy in Nicaragua or El Salvador and, in an uncertain future, in Guatemala and Honduras. Democracies may emerge there from very old and repressive military regimes, but only through a difficult and violent struggle. If these democracies do emerge, they will have to be more leftist and community-minded than ours. Their social reforms would be deeper than ours. The U.S. Government knows this. However, they may become democracies in the same way and form; that is, pluralist, free and open, with private enterprise but with a powerful state-owned economic sector. The U.S. influence will prevail over the Soviet influence through Cuba, depending on the middle class' awareness of the process and the support that the most capable leftist groups give to the changes.

In view of these conditions, the role of Costa Rica may be a double one. It may serve as an example of liberty, order, political pluralism and succession of power [alternabilidad]. It may also serve to propitiate--in a positive and constructive manner and jointly with other Latin American democracies--a truly democratic trend in Central America. This is the only thing Costa Rica can do because our country cannot intervene in other countries politically or militarily. However, Costa Rica does not discard the possibility that the processes in Nicaragua and El Salvador may result in democracies.

EL SALVADOR

LEFTIST GROUPS, ORDEN THREATEN FURTHER VIOLENCE

PA132247 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2005 GMT 13 Nov 79 PA

[By Adrian Roberto Aldana]

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Nov (LATIN)--The dissolved Nationalist Democratic Organization (ORDEN) has announced it will go into hiding to continue fighting the left. At the same time, the leftist Peoples Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) has threatened further violence if the government does not meet its demands. The civilian-military junta ordered the dissolution of ORDEN shortly after taking power after rightist President Carlos Humberto Romero was overthrown.

A communique issued today by ORDEN, which is considered responsible for hundreds of killings and disappearances in the past few years, announces that it will continue its armed struggle against communism. The communique was released shortly after six peasants belonging to ORDEN were killed yesterday by leftist guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) in Chalatenango. According to the communique, many of ORDEN's leaders are acting within the law and within legally registered political parties to struggle against the left, which it accuses of "receiving its orders from abroad."

In the recent violence the leftist FPL burned a restaurant here and killed the watchman. The leftist BPR has threatened "more violence" if its demands are not met in the next 3 weeks. It demands lowering the cost of living, reducing the prices of staple products and ordering a 100 percent across-the-board wage raise. The BPR raised its demands after three ministers and several workers were held hostage for 2 weeks in the Labor and Economy Ministry.

Meanwhile, Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, archbishop of San Salvador, denounced death threats he received from the extreme left in a broadcast on the church radio station La Voz Panamericana. The archbishop said in last Sunday's sermon that he recently received death threats from extreme leftists and rightists but that he is "not afraid of them."

Meanwhile, authorities still know nothing about Salvadorans Jaime Battle Geoffrey and Jaime Hill Arguello, who are being held hostage and whose relatives published several appeals in local papers to their kidnapers asking for the conditions for their release. However, it was learned that these appeals have not been answered.

FPL CLAIMS CREDIT FOR KILLING 6 MEMBERS OF ORDEN

PA131350 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0356 GMT 13 Nov 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Nov (LATIN)--Six male members of a Salvadoran family who belonged to an anticommunist paramilitary group were killed today near this capital by leftist guerrillas in this week's most severe outbreak of violence in this violence-ridden Central American country.

A communique by the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces [FPL] claimed credit tonight for the multiple killing in a township of Chalatenango Department, 75 km from here. The guerrillas said the six men killed were members of the ultraright Nationalist Democratic Organization (ORDEN), accused of having killed hundreds of leftists and peasants in the past few years.

The civilian-military junta, which took power after rightist President Carlos Humberto Romero's overthrow last month, ordered the dissolution of ORDEN as part of its promise to restore democracy in the country.

Burns Crop Duster Planes

PA092326 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2220 GMT 9 Nov 79 PA

[Text] San Miguel, El Salvador, 9 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Members of the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) today set fire here to five crop duster planes. The planes were burned at the Gallina Air Force Base.

Watchman Lucio Cano said a vehicle arrived early in the morning. Eight men got out and threw incendiary bombs at the planes. Cano and Efrain Lazo, his assistant, tried to put out the fire, but the attackers killed Lazo and wounded Cano. The FPL members left leaflets behind which read: "We condemn the new crimes of the counterrevolution."

ERP GUERRILLA LEADER SEES LEFTWING SOLIDARITY

PA121629 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1529 GMT 12 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Nov (LATIN)--According to a Salvadoran guerrilla, her country's extreme left has begun a new process of integration in the antigovernment campaign.

"Instead of introducing a semidemocratic opening, as its followers and supporters pretend, the present Salvadoran military tyranny is even more savage than that of Gen (Carlos Humberto) Romero," Ana Guadalupe Martinez affirms in an interview today in the newspaper EXCELSIOR. Martinez claims she is a Revolutionary People's Army (ERP) commander.

"In the few weeks they have been in power they have killed many more people than were killed in 1 year during the Romero administration," Ana Guadalupe Martinez said.

At least 100 people died in the wave of violence that followed the installation of the civilian-military junta in the wake of Romero's ouster last month.

Ana Guadalupe, who affirmed she is a leader of the 28 February Peoples Leagues [LP-28] (?and) a member of the Central Committee of the Salvadoran Party of the Revolution, is in Mexico to participate in a campaign of solidarity with the Salvadoran people. The guerrilla said the Salvadoran extreme left "has begun a new process of integration."

She also said organizations such as the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc, LP-28, the United Popular Action Front and their armed branches may form a great united mass front. "The ideological differences that separate these groups had so far prevented this longed-for unity, or at least coordination of the revolutionary movement," the commander explained.

Martinez is the author of a book, "Clandestine Jails in El Salvador." Some years ago she was exchanged for Salvadoran industrialist Roberto Poma, who was kidnaped by the ERP and later found dead.

EXTREMISTS END OCCUPATION OF TWO SAN SALVADOR CHURCHES

PA131537 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0809 GMT 13 Nov 79 PA

[By Adrian Roberto Aldana]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 15 Nov (LATIN)--With the evacuation of two churches which have been occupied by subversive groups in this capital, today only two churches remain in the hands of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc (BPR). However, the BPR has said it is prepared to evacuate these churches this week. Spokesmen for the BPR and the 28 February Peoples Leagues announced last night that they had vacated the premises of the San Salvador and San Miguel churches. The BPR evacuated the metropolitan cathedral last Friday, and on Sunday members of the 28 February Peoples Leagues left the Church of the Rosary. The San Miguel cathedral, which had been occupied by the 28 February Peoples Leagues, was vacated on Friday.

60 GUARDSMEN DISMISSED FROM SECURITY CORPS

PA110212 Paris AFP in Spanish 0002 GMT 11 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 10 Nov (AFP)--The National Guard General Directorate reported here today that 60 guardsmen have been dismissed for various violations. They were a discredit to the organization. The National Guard was often criticized by opposition groups of the three previous governments. The institution has over 7,000 guardsmen. Although its duty is to guard rural sectors, it has had much to do with urban vigilance. In fact, it has been linked to the arrest of some politicians. The other security organizations are the National Police, which serves in urban areas, and the Treasury Police, which although its functions are fiscal, has also been active in investigating political matters in rural areas.

JUNTA ANNOUNCES PRICE CEILINGS TO CURB INFLATION

PA091549 Paris AFP in Spanish 0400 GMT 9 Nov 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 8 Nov (AFP)--The revolutionary government junta today set ceilings on the prices of staples as one of its first measures to curb inflation. The measures, (?announced) on a television network, will be implemented within 30 days and have set the top prices for corn and rice at $0.08 and $0.20, respectively. The prices for chicken and eggs have also been set and it was announced that those of sugar, lard and powdered milk are currently being studied. Three government junta members today announced these measures on television. They also referred to the first achievements of their administration, which began on 15 October.

Guillermo Manuel Ungo, one of the junta's three civilians, said they are trying to create a government of popular participation and he commented on the dissolution of the Nationalist Democratic Organization and the appointment of a commission to investigate the whereabouts of missing prisoners.

For his part Roman Mayorga, another of the junta's civilian members, announced an emergency socioeconomic program, adding that minimum wages will soon be announced.

In conclusion Col Adolfo Majano, leader of the 15 October coup, referred to the government's efforts to eliminate political violence in El Salvador and to open the path to democracy.

COTTON FARMERS FORCED TO PAY 'WAR TAX'

PA102128 Paris AFP in Spanish 1622 GMT 10 Nov 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Nov (AFP)--The morning newspaper EL DIARIO DE HOY today reported that the so-called war tax that clandestine groups have been collecting from Salvadoran cotton growers is affecting farmers in the country's central region.

According to the paper, the clandestine groups have been collecting money from these farmers by means of anonymous notes and promising them protection in return. They threaten to damage the farms if they do not receive payment. The clandestine groups have already managed to obtain millions of colones from the farmers, who have voiced their concern over the situation.

The new government has not yet expressed its view on this subject. However, the security corps is reportedly aware of this situation.

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENT 'CONCERNED' OVER HONDURAN-NICARAGUAN CONFLICT

PA130343 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2236 GMT 12 Nov 79 PA

[By Mauricio Barrera]

[Text] Guatemala City, 12 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia today voiced his "concern" over the differences between Honduras and Nicaragua. "I am worried about the alarming reports we have received regarding the differences between the Honduran and Nicaraguan governments," the Guatemalan president told ACAN-EFE.

Lucas Garcia added that Guatemala hopes peace will prevail among the five Central American countries. He believes it would be deplorable for relations between the two neighboring countries to deteriorate.

Press reports from Nicaragua reveal that Nicaragua has warned Honduras that it has installed antiaircraft batteries along their common border in order to prevent violations of its airspace by Honduran planes.

"The five countries must maintain their traditional unity respecting one another in their similarities and differences," the Guatemalan president said. Lucas Garcia stressed that his government has very good relations with all Central American nations, toward which it practices the principle of nonintervention in internal affairs.

"We are closely following the development of the present differences between Honduras and Nicaragua hoping that they will be overcome and that friendship will prevail," he added.

The Guatemalan president said his government's stability is not threatened by leftist guerrillas operating in the country's northern region. "The Guatemalan situation is completely different from that of Somoza's Nicaragua and Romero's El Salvador," he noted.

Lucas Garcia said he heads a government elected to a 4-year term in general elections. He added that there are eight political parties in his country that have a chance to be elected in 1982. These parties comprise various sectors ranging from right to left.

ARMY WARNS MLN AGAINST ORGANIZING MILITIA

PA102109 Paris AFP in Spanish 1608 GMT 10 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 10 Nov (AFP)--The Guatemalan Army today reminded the anti-communist National Liberation Movement (MLN) that, according to an article in the constitution, it is illegal for any military group other than the army to operate in the country.

The MLN announced on Thursday the creation of a national front opposed to communist subversion. It will consist of individuals, organizations and groups and will provide the army with its political and personal support in the fight against subversion. In a press release today the army hinted that it can combat subversion alone.

DCG WARNS OF CIVIL WAR DANGER FROM RIGHT, LEFT RADICALIZATION

PA092039 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1610 GMT 9 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 9 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Christian Democracy [DCG] today warned Guatemala is getting close to a civil war. It indicated the Guatemalan right and left are becoming so radicalized that two large antagonistic fronts are being created which could lead to an armed confrontation. The DCG expressed concern about the emergence of the Guatemalan Front Against Subversion which was announced yesterday by the anticommunist National Liberation Movement [MLN] which plans to fight the leftists.

Union members, students and the United Revolutionary Front had earlier formed a National Front Against Repression which is currently carrying out a campaign in support of imprisoned or missing political opponents of the government.

The DCG said both the extreme left and the extreme right have adopted threatening positions which endanger the country's peace.

HONDURAS

SECRET PEACE TALKS REPORTEDLY BEING HELD WITH EL SALVADOR

PA131918 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa--The Honduran and Salvadoran governments are currently holding secret peace talks to speed up the signing of a general peace treaty, it was unofficially learned here today. According to press reports, commissions of the two countries are meeting to reach an agreement as soon as possible. However, the Honduran Foreign Ministry refused to issue information on this matter, but it did not deny that direct negotiations are being held with El Salvador.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES IT APOLOGIZED TO NICARAGUA

PA131435 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Nov 79 PA

[Text] In a press bulletin, the Foreign Ministry has indicated that the foreign minister's trip to the Republic of Nicaragua has been distorted by some news media which reported that the high-ranking official traveled to Nicaragua to present apologies to the Nicaraguan Government. This is totally groundless because Honduras does not have anything to apologize for. It has also been announced that it is possible there will be a meeting of the government heads of the region next year. (?The bulletin) also notes the current paralysis of the peace talks with El Salvador and indicates that it is possible the stay of the OAS military observers in the two countries will be extended.

MINISTER FAVORS STEPPING UP VIGILANCE ALONG NICARAGUAN BORDER

PA132109 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1647 GMT 13 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 13 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso came out today in favor of stepping up military vigilance on the Nicaraguan border. Perez Cadalso noted that such a move must be carried out not with "warlike intentions, but to safeguard the sacred rights of national sovereignty." He reiterated rejections of recent charges by the Nicaraguan Government that Honduran military planes had invaded the territory of that neighboring country.

"We are and will continue to be respectful of the sovereign rights of Central American states and the rest of the world with which we maintain relations," he stressed.

In response to a question, the foreign minister said so far the Honduran Government does not know the location of the antiaircraft batteries the Sandinist regime had said it would set up soon in the border region.

The Nicaraguan Government, in the middle of verbal clashes with Honduras, charged that Honduran planes had made incursions into its territory. The recent Honduran-Nicaraguan mutual accusations emerged after Ricardo Wheelock, Nicaraguan ambassador in Tegucigalpa, encountered difficulties with the local police.

Supports Reinforced Salvadoran Border

PA140433 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 14 Nov 79 PA

[Text] In a statement to the press, Honduran Foreign Affairs Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso said he is in favor of reinforcing the Honduran borders with Nicaragua and El Salvador, at least until relations with those neighboring countries are normalized. Honduras has not had any relations with El Salvador since 14 July 1969, and relations with Nicaragua are tense for reasons we all know.

NICARAGUA

LEFTISTS CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY OF BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION

PA120229 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0007 GMT 12 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 11 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Political parties and leftist labor organizations paid homage here today to the 62d anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. The Nicaraguan Socialist Party (PSN), the Communist Party of Nicaragua (PCN), the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) and the Sandinist Workers Central (CST) participated in a ceremony held at the workers plaza in front of the Central American University (UCA) in Managua.

Alvaro Ramirez Gonzalez, PSN chairman and deputy foreign minister, called for the integration of labor unions and women's and youth organizations for the defense of the Sandinist revolution. He supported the solidification of socialism in Nicaragua based on the principles of Marx and Engels in order to put an end to the exploitation of man by man in this country. The Nicaraguan official said the triumph of the Bolshevik Revolution "marked the first defeat of capitalism at the hands of the working and peasant classes." Eli Altamirano, PCN secretary general, spoke on behalf of his party and emphasized that the international importance of the Bolshevik Revolution became "the backbone of the international socialist struggle." Daniel Melendez spoke for the FSLN. He greeted the Cuban and Soviet peoples and expressed his solidarity with the proletarian classes in El Salvador, Bolivia, Guatemala, Chile and Argentina struggling against dictatorship and terror.

He emphasized that "Nicaragua is taking its first steps toward the creation of a new society and that the triumph of the Soviet proletarian revolution was the first blow by oppressed peoples against imperialism."

EDEN PASTORA COMMENTS ON EUROPEAN TRIP

PA130445 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0026 GMT 13 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 12 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan Deputy Interior Minister Eden Pastora Gomez, also known as Commander Cero, said today that Europe is now "really interested" in helping Nicaragua. The legendary leader of the August 1978 attack on the National Palace in Managua returned last weekend from a tour of Europe. He attended a solidarity meeting with the PLO in Portugal. The guerrilla commander was accompanied by Emilio Baltodano Contreras, government junta secretary, and Silvia McEvans, representative of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN].

Eden Pastora said that in Europe there is confusion between "terrorists" and "guerrillas." He said FSLN guerrillas are soldiers of a political-military organization that had to wage guerrilla warfare because of an imbalance of forces. Speaking before the European press, Commander Cero explained that Nicaraguan guerrillas "are members of political organizations that carried out commando operations rather than terrorist raids. Not even Somoza himself dared to call the National Palace operation terrorism. It was a guerrilla coperation within the framework of a 14-year-old liberation struggle," the Nicaraguan official said. He also said that as the rebellion grew the guerrillas could use classical warfare tactics.

"It is true that terrorism exists. However, in Latin America, including Nicaragua, it is practiced by governments, because what Somoza did in our country was to create terror," Commander Cero added.

Speaking to newsmen in his office in the Plaza del Sol in this capital, Pastora said Italy and the FRG said Nicaragua must appoint ambassadors to these nations in order to increase the aid these countries are giving Nicaragua. "I asked whether Spain, with a greater population than Cuba, had merely sent symbolic aid, because it sent fewer doctors than Cuba" Commander Cero said. He then said that according to new reports, Spanish aid to Nicaragua had been increased lately and could reach $100 million.

Commander Cero noted that following the 1972 earthquake Europe sent Somoza more aid in a few hours than what has been received during the 100 days of the revolutionary regime. He said, "France has been notoriously lacking in its aid to Nicaragua." However, he said the French are now interested in speaking with representatives of the Nicaraguan Government in order "to awaken interest in helping Nicaragua." Commander Cero said that aside from donations of food, medicine and other articles, what Nicaragua needs most are loans to develop the fishing industry, mining and agriculture.

Deputy Minister Pastora said there is a European organization called "Longo-mai" that has collected funds to help Nicaragua. However, this aid has not reached Nicaragua. He said "millions of dollars" have been stolen from the Nicaraguan people by this organization, which is headquartered in Switzerland.

Referring to relations between Nicaragua and the United States, Commander Cero said: "There are progressive forces in the United States that are trying to understand us. However, there are also reactionaries who supported Somoza. There are extreme rightwing sectors that intend to halt the Nicaraguan process, and this is why we need international solidarity."

HAVANA NOTES CARTER ORDER TO STOP IRANIAN OIL IMPORTS

FL131323 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Nov 79 FL

[Text] U.S. President James Carter has ordered a halt to Iranian oil imports a few hours after Saudi Arabia had announced an increase in the production of crude. The measure adopted by President Carter is aimed at reinforcing the U.S. negative response to the extradition of former Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. It also broadens the conflict to include economic reprisals.

HAVANA SCORES U.S. DEMONSTRATIONS OF FORCE

FL131721 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 13 Nov 79 FL

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry combatants "Political Information" program commentary]

[Text] The new situation in the Central American and Caribbean region has provoked imperialism to respond with creating a ridiculous, artificial crisis in the area. The allegations of U.S. politicians regarding the presence in Cuba of a Soviet combat brigade and the maneuvers unleashed in the area are attempts to hide their real preoccupations.

The holding of the sixth nonalined countries summit conference in Havana and the victories achieved by the region's peoples in the struggle against imperialism are the real causes provoking imperialism's arrogance. The pseudocrisis invented in Washington became more ridiculous and artificial after our commander in chief spoke at the United Nations. But imperialism apparently does not want to learn its lesson. In one of its most theatrical, anachronistic and absurd demonstrations of force, Uncle Sam has stubbornly decided to frighten fear with fear, but is frightened by its own insane grimaces when it looks in the mirror.

Currently, 16 vessels of the Atlantic Fleet are infecting the Caribbean. More than 1,700 Marines have made an ostentatious landing in Guantanamo. All Yankee units in the region have been placed on alert. Without paying attention to the threat to peace this action represents, the White House's brain and leader continues to develop plans aimed at coercing the peoples in America. It is no secret that this demonstration of force has the poorly simulated objective of attempting to check the process of national liberation of the peoples and to bolster the reactionary regimes in the region.

Among other things, this is in response to the genuine Nicaraguan revolution, the start of the decolonization of the Panama Canal and the growing strength of the revolutionary movements in El Salvador and Guatemala. It was a matter of concern for Washington that Sandino's people, at the price of 50,000 killed, crushed in an uneven struggle the army supplied and supported by the Yankees.

Prior to that, the Cuban revolution with its victorious emergence on 1 January 1959 marked the beginning of the end of imperialism's domination on the American continent. The Sandinist revolution of 19 July 1979 signified the Latin American peoples' combative ratification of their liberating determination and has catalyzed increasingly more the people's struggle in the region. The two revolutions are palpable demonstration that the dark interventionist phase of U.S. imperialism is about to reach its end because the imperialists have begun to fear the factor of solidarity among the peoples.

The fact that 17 countries responded negatively to the imperialist proposal of intervening in Nicaragua during the 16th consultative meeting of the Organization of American States is a demonstration of that.

The members of the Andean Pact also gave demonstrations of solidarity with Nicaragua, as did governments and personalities in Costa Rica, Venezuela, Panama and Mexico, despite the U.S. threats.

At the same time, following the example set by the Cuban revolution and the fervor of the Sandinists' spirit of struggle in Nicaragua, other peoples in the region are stepping up their struggle against the puppets of the master from the north. Today, encouraged by the struggle and blood spilled in the battle for America's emancipation against imperialism, Washington's bravados and threats are nothing but infamous provocations which do not frighten the revolutionaries. Imperialism is attempting to satiate its neocolonial appetite with demonstrations of force. History does not stop and is heralding decisive phases of victory for the peoples of America.

USSR'S YEPISHEV TOURS PLAYA GIRON

FL132052 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Army Gen Aleksey Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, hero of the Soviet Union and chief of the USSR Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, has visited Playa Giron. He was accompanied by Brig Gen Sixto Batista Santana, member of the Central Committee and vice minister-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces--FAR--Central Political Directorate. At Playa Giron Army Gen Yepishev and the Soviet military delegation he heads toured the museum at the site holding weapons, documents and other objects related to the heroic actions carried out there against the mercenary invasion in 1961.

(Daniel Alejo), director of the museum, briefed the visitors on the various exhibits and expressed his thanks to the delegation for their visit to that historic site. In signing the visitors book the top Soviet leader emphasized the historic significance of the Playa Giron victory.

MORE 'INTERNATIONALIST' TEACHERS DEPART FOR NICARAGUA

Third Group Leaves

FL101424 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Another group of 100 teachers belonging to the Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino internationalist contingent has left Havana by air for Nicaragua where they will contribute to the educational plans being carried out by that fraternal country. This is the third group to leave for that Central American nation, bringing to 300 the number of education workers who have undertaken that task. The rest of the contingent comprised of 1,000 Cuban teachers selected from those who answered the call of the [Cuban] revolution, will be leaving over the next few days, also in groups of 100.

At Jose Marti International Airport, located in Rancho Boyeros [Havana City], the third group of teachers who left for Nicaragua were bid farewell by Education Ministry leaders and officials.

Fourth Group Bid Farewell

FL122343 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 12 Nov 79 FL

[Text] The fourth group of 100 internationalist teachers belonging to the Augusto Cesar Sandino contingent has left for Nicaragua to contribute to the development of the educational plans of that fraternal country.

Jose Ramon Fernandez, member of the Central Committee and vice president of the Council of Ministers, bid farewell to the teachers who hailed from the provinces of Matanzas, Villa Clara, Sancti Spiritus and Camaguey. They are part of the contingent of 1,000 who will be mainly working in the rural areas of Nicaragua. Fernandez said the revolution was confident that the teachers who have been selected will fulfill the tasks aasigned them; will be examples of discipline; and will be internationalist revolutionaries.

CEMA-FINLAND MEETING OPENS 14 NOV IN HAVANA

FL140037 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Nov 79 FL

[Text] The seventh meeting of the CEMA-Finland Cooperation Commission was inaugurated today at the Palace of Conventions in this capital.

In opening the meeting German Amado Blanco, Cuban first vice foreign trade minister and president of the Cuban delegation to the meeting, stated that it is noteworthy that Finland is the first country of a market economy which has drawn up a cooperation agreement with the CEMA and that Cuba, the first socialist country of the American Continent, is the site of the commission's meeting. He emphasized that 25 economic, scientific and technical cooperation agreements have been drawn up and that based on the recommendations of the cooperation commission, we will work to expand the machinery, equipment, chemical products and other items which will contribute to increasing the mutual supplies of the aforementioned products. In his remarks, Esko Rekola, Finnish foreign trade minister, expressed his determination to make all the necessary efforts so that cooperation will improve relations of this type.

The seventh meeting of the CEMA-Finland Cooperation Commission will end on 15 November.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez Meets Rekola

FL140152 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 14 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, today met with Esko Rekola, Finnish foreign trade minister, and the representatives of the CEMA member countries to the seventh meeting of the CEMA-Finland Cooperation Commission which opened today in our capital. The meeting dealt with topics on the development of the cooperation commission, Cuban participation in the commission, and the projects to result from the meeting.

Marcelo Fernandez Meets Finnish Counterpart

FL130047 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Nov 79 FL

[Text] This afternoon Marcelo Fernandez, Cuban foreign trade minister, received Mr Esko Rekola, Finnish foreign trade minister. The two ministers dealt with topics of mutual interest dealing with trade between Cuba and Finland. The opportunity for the meeting, which was held in an atmosphere of friendship, resulted from the visit to Cuba by Mr Rekola, who heads the Finnish delegation to the seventh meeting of the CEMA-Finland Cooperation Commission which will begin meeting tomorrow at the Palace of Conventions.

Also at the meeting were Mr (Pauli Popa), director of trade policy at the Finnish Foreign Ministry, and German Amado Blanco, Cuban first vice foreign trade minister who also heads the Cuban delegation to the seventh meeting of the CEMA-Finland Cooperation Commission.

GRENADA

TENSION CONTINUES AS GOVERNMENT FEARS 'IMPERIALIST AGENTS'

PA110243 Paris AFP in English 0233 GMT 11 Nov 79 PA

[Text] St. George's, Grenada Nov 11 (AFP)--Tension continues throughout this Caribbean island as the People's Revolutionary Government headed by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop insists that "imperialism and its agents are bent on overthrowing the present administration."

Official sources disclosed Saturday that security officers questioned more than 300 persons during the past eight days after the government uncovered a plot to overthrow the administration. Those who have been arrested and detained during this period include professionals and others known not to be sympathetic with the Soviet Union and Cuba.

Official sources also say that security "is keeping a sharp eye" on many prominent Caribbean citizens who visit this island from time to time. These sources claim that activities against the new revolutionary government are directed from imperialist countries through their agents in Trinidad and Tobago, Antigua and Barbados.

BISHOP WARNS OF 'BLOODY DICTATORSHIP' IF PRG OVERTHROWN

FL091540 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 7 Nov 79 p 1 FL

[Excerpts] St. George's, Grenada, Monday, (CANA)--Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has warned of the creation of a violent bloody dictatorship if his seven-month-old People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) is overthrown.

Mr. Bishop was speaking last night at a rally called to bring his supporters up to date with the reported foiling of a coup attempt Friday night.

Said Mr. Bishop: "Anything that comes right now will have to be brutal and violent dictatorship and I will give four reasons why....

"Reason one being that the PRG and the People's Militia have weapons and training to defend the country and therefore will fight if they must. Secondly, the consciousness and the understanding of our people have risen so greatly and so dramatically over the past seven and a half months that any new dictator that emerges today, any elements that try to come in and to set back the revolution to install their own government, the people because of their consciousness and their understanding are going to fight so hard against any such new government that they will have to use force to keep you in place.

"The third and fourth reasons have to do with the popularity and achievements of the revolution and the extent of organisation of the people, respectively.

"Any attempt what-so-ever now can only result in producing a bloody, violent dictatorship. This is an important point to grasp. The price of freedom is eternal vigilance and alertness."

BISHOP INTERVIEWED BY HAVANA TV ON DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICIES

FL130309 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 13 Nov 79 FL

[Interview with Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop in Grenada; date not given--recorded; questions and answers in English with consecutive Spanish translation]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Prime Minister, in your opinion what are the main problems faced by Grenada and what are the ways to solve them?

[Answer] We believe that there are two major problems which we face. On the one hand is the question of stabilizing the economy at this point in time. We inherited a situation of total devastation from the Gairy tyranny--no money in the treasury, very poor infrastructure, very bad roads, very bad conditions in the hospitals, very bad conditions in the schools, a very severe situation of unemployment with almost half of our people out of work at this point in the revolution. We are developing mechanisms for planning, precisely to obtain the basic information about how many people are employed by the government and how much money is spent monthly. We still do not have--even 7 months since the revolution--this type of information. What we have had to do, therefore, is to find ways of trying to create some money, trying to raise some money in the country, that is, trying to tap sources of financing that previously had not been tapped, which of course also meant trying to get new industries, new possibilities to increase the finances quickly, so that some monies could be put into effect, that we can then use to do things that need to be done in the area of building communities, in the area of trying to build the economic sector.

The priorities for us in this area will center along what we see as the pillars of the economy. That, on the one side, is massively increased agricultural production. Linked with this is the whole of moving into agroindustrialization, agricultural industrialization, using as a base the present crops that we grow. What we have been doing there is to try to find ways of using the fruit, that is mangos, papayas, the sapodillas, the tamarinds, the various juices, trying to see if we can get into the processing of these fruits.

We have plans also in that area of moving into the area of processing of those fruits. One of the things which we inherited was a situation under which over the last 150 years we have been producers of raw materials, of primary products which we sent abroad to the imperialist countries and, in turn, import back from them the processed form of those raw materials. So in the case of cocoa for example, we import [corrects himself] export that cocoa to England mainly--England, Holland, places like that. And they in turn send back to us in the form of (milo), (cafries) or (fries) [presumably processed forms of cocoa], or some other kind. Our plan here obviously is to move to the stage where we can establish factories in Grenada where our people can be taught the necessary skills for refining that cocoa so that we ourselves can box that product and we can instead begin to sell it abroad to these countries so that we get all the value added from this other process. That is only one of the key areas for us.

A second area is the whole question of fishing--the fisheries industry. Under the Gairy dictatorship the situation was that the fishermen of our country were basically fishing in exactly the same way as they were doing 2,000 [as heard] years ago. Our plan here is not just to develop a fishing industry in the sense of greater catchers, but to develop a fisheries industry so that we can begin to process fishing catch--can fish, dry and salt the fish--so that we can hopefully even begin to move into the export market in that area.

Your own country, Cuba, has been extremely helpful in this area. We have at this point a fisheries training boat from Cuba. A fisheries training school has been established and the number of young comrades from Grenada--25 from Grenada--another 5 from St Lucia and Dominica, are presently undergoing courses on one part of the island geared to teaching them modern techniques of fishing. We intend to expand on this program. It is the hope that we can greatly multiply the amount of fish that we presently catch. So fisheries is to be a vital part of the solution to the problem.

Likewise the question of tourism, a situation which at this point we continue to rely on in terms of the foreign exchange that it brings in. We plan to achieve certain linkages between the tourist economy and the rest--the tourist sector of the economy and the rest of the economy. Right now the tourists do not buy...they do not eat the food that we grow in Grenada; the food is imported from abroad. They do not buy the handicrafts that our men and women can make in Grenada. The handicrafts come from Taiwan and Hong Kong and places like that. So, for a start, we can obviously begin to insure that the food that we grow will be consumed by the tourists and likewise the handicrafts that they buy will be the handicrafts made in Grenada by our own. That indeed will lead to certain vertical and horizontal linkages between tourism and the rest of the economy so that more people will be able to produce for tourism and begin to share the benefits from this.

There is a fourth point which is the mobilization of our country's people to help in the reconstruction of Grenada. We try to be as honest as possible with our people and have pointed out that, notwithstanding the overthrow of the dictatorship, the absence of funds and the scarcity of resources continues. Therefore, if we are seriously going to build the country, we will have to depend to a large degree on the organization and volunteer mobilization of the population in the construction of communities.

The response to that call, that revolutionary call and a call, for example, that Gairy could not have made, has been quite enormous. So far, there are some eight brigades building communities in our country and they do this work on weekends. This is one of the real indicators, not only of the revolution's progress but of the tremendous response of the population to the revolution. There are similar indicators to which we can refer.

The second problem will be to consolidate the revolution in general and, particularly, with regard to national security. We know that Gairy is in the United States and that he continues to organize mercenaries and continues to mobilize his Mafia friends for that purpose. He has made an appeal to the U.S. Government and, doubtlessly, continues to appeal to individuals in the U.S. "establishment" for help. In this sense, we feel very confident that the political process which we began on 13 March now has become irreversible. Nothing can destroy our revolution. Our people will fight to defend that revolution.

If outside forces come to try to restore Gairy to his throne, they will have to fight a united country because our Revolutionary People's Army, our militia and the majority of our nation we trust will unite in the struggle. I believe that this can be seen in the response given by the people to those who have asked how many weapons we have, where do they come from, what is the quality of those weapons, why do we need those weapons. Our people have pointed out that the moment to answer those questions will come when the mercenaries arrive. At that time we will show how many weapons, what kind, what quality and how well we are trained. I believe that this indicates that the population is ready to fight and we have no doubt that nothing will make us retreat. We feel confident that our revolution is moving forward, that our revolution is healthy and that nothing will stop it.

[Question] By the way, Comrade Prime Minister, in your opinion what is the significance of the process taking place in Grenada since the overthrow of the Gairy regime with respect to the Caribbean countries?

[Answer] We feel that it has been felt very deeply in the hearts of the Caribbean peoples. I think that proof of this is the fact that some governments in the region, following the triumph of the revolution, decided to make statements against the revolution, condemning it, saying that what was going on here was not good for the Caribbean. There were governments which spoke against us, such governments as that of Patrick John in Dominica and John Compton in St Lucia. The response of their own peoples was to do two things: One was to come to Grenada in large numbers to see in which way they could contribute, rejecting reactionary positions; the other was that, when they had the opportunity to demonstrate their feelings in connection with the Grenadian revolution, they revolted and overthrew those governments.

We believe that the Caribbean peoples want closer unity. They want greater cooperation. They want to have the right to travel freely to all our islands. They reject the artificial barriers built by colonialism and imperialism. Those who have separated us into groups by languages have also separated us into groups of different economies. They reject that. They want to be capable of seeing each other, of meeting with one another. We, for example, believe that our step to eliminate the passport restrictions to travel to certain islands has been a particularly popular measure and, if they really want to have the opportunity of building a new Caribbean, of building a new future for this area, rest assured that our peoples' unity will be forged for the purpose of struggling against our sole and real common enemy, imperialism and colonialism. In this manner, the peoples in this part of the world will be able to move forward a new process which would bring about social and economic justice for the region's great masses. We believe that we have played such a role and that they have responded in such a manner.

[Reporter] This has been an interview with Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop. We wish to thank the prime minister for his statements and the listeners for their attention.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER RAPS BARBADOS, TRINIDAD, ANTIGUA

FL091535 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 7 Nov 79 p 1 FL

[Excerpts] St George's Grenada, Monday, (CANA)--Two Caribbean government ministers, a leading regional lawyer and a unnamed Trinidadian media mogul have come in for a severe tongue lashing from Grenada's Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard, over their recent strictures about alleged human rights abuses here.

In a hard-hitting address to a mass rally here yesterday, Coard singled out Barbados Foreign Minister Henry Forde, Antigua's Deputy Premier Lester Bird and attorney Ramesh Maharaj head of the Trinidad and Tobago Human Rights Council.

All three have been critical of Grenada's continued detention of several people without charge or trial and the government's closure in mid-October of the privately owned TORCHLIGHT newspaper, accused of antirevolutionary activity.

Dubbing Forde, Bird and Maharaj as jokers, Coard said: "Before they knew what the evidence was (they) had already tried and found the men innocent and declared their verdict namely violations of human rights in Grenada."

Coard told the rally: "This is in a situation where Antigua has been locking up teachers without charge or trial or bail, where people have been known to be found dead without charge or trial or without even detention in Trinidad.

"This is in a situation where radio stations in Barbados are not free to say what they want as they are muzzled in Barbados, as people who run the stations will tell you. But these jokers were quick to open their mouths and shout how we must let out the 'mongoose gang' and secret police (of deposed Premier Eric Gairy) and how our detention of these 20 people many of whom were found with weapons in their person and how we should release them and how there are no human rights in Grenada.

They are talking "at a time when we are trying to set up equal pay for women, trying to eleminate malnutrition and poverty, trying to wipe out unemployment, build the roads for farmers, reducing school fees and providing university education for the people.

He added: "These same opportunists and stooges in the region had nothing to say when we repealed all anti-worker laws that Gairy had passed because they have anti-worker laws in their countries, laws discriminating against women."

The minister continued: "When you hear radio stations and newspapers in the region attacking us, understand there is one man in the Caribbean who is a shareholder and a director of the Trinidad EXPRESS, Trinidad SUN, the Grenada TORCHLIGHT, the Barbados NATION, the Barbados SUNDAY SUN, Barbados-Radio Rediffusion and chairman of the board of directors of CANA-REUTER, involved in all the islands, in every radio station and newspaper--one man".

He stopped short of naming him, but continued: "So when you think you are hearing a lot of different people talking it is one man you hear."

He said Grenadians must bear in mind "who is behind it, whose interest are they serving, why are they keeping quiet about the achievements of the revolution, why do they want the 'mongoose gang' back out on the streets, why are they so concerned about political detainees as they call them."

JAMAICA

PEACE COUNCIL CONDEMNS MILITARY FORCE IN CARIBBEAN

FL100046 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Jamaica's Peace Council has condemned the establishment of a U.S. military force in the Caribbean area. In the communique issued in Kingston, the capital of Jamaica, the Peace Council terms President James Carter's decision as an antipopular militaristic action contemptuous of the sovereignty of area peoples and governments.

The document asserts that the Caribbean peoples cannot be allowed to be used as targets or battlefields for U.S. military experiments. Lastly, the communique adds that the U.S. military force in the Caribbean is an effort against peace and should be disbanded immediately.

GUYANA

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY GIVES PRESIDENT MORE POWER

FL092051 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 9 Nov 79 FL

[Text] A constituent assembly in Guyana drafting a new socialist constitution for the republic has endorsed the idea of a president with executive powers, but some members have expressed reservations about how much power he should be given. Under the present constitution, the president is merely a figure head with the prime minister executing the real authority.

Attorney General and Justice Minister Dr Mohamed Shahabuddeen said there were no intentions that the proposed executive president should rule arbitrarily. However, he explained that the link between presidential and general elections was just because of economic considerations. Dr Shahabuddeen went on to say that a president could not survive unless he could carry his legislative programs, and since there was no means of ensuring that he would have a majority in Parliament, there was no justification for a separate election. He added that if the president could not govern on a minority vote he would have the option of dissolving Parliament and calling fresh elections.

General elections in Guyana have been deferred for more than a year now, and Parliament last month agreed to another 15-month postponement to allow the assembly to complete its work.

PERU

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES AUSTERE 1980 BUDGET

PA131859 Lima Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0115 GMT 13 Nov 79 PA

[Text] The law covering the 1980 national budget (D.L. 22744) totaling 967.171 billion soles has been announced. Funds allotted to the Foreign Ministry amount to 5,613.2 million soles. The public sector will adhere to budget restrictions principally aimed at stabilizing the economy and making the development process as dynamic as possible. The areas getting the largest appropriations are economy and finance with 460,382.1 million; education, 97,832 million; agriculture and nutrition, 52,217.5 million; interior, 49,375.8 million, transportation and communications, 42,334.0 million; and health, 37,196.1 million soles. Public offices will abide by rules on personnel appointment; personal service contracts; creation, modification and reclassification of positions; pay increases; undertaking of commitments chargeable to specific appropriations for office furniture and equipment, sports materials, office transportation vehicles, leasing of real estate and so forth, as well as authorization of funds for overtime work, official protocol functions, celebrations, publications, printing work and so forth. The law specifies some exceptions. Among all regional development bodies, the one that gets the largest appropriation is ORLELORETO [not further identified] with 11,975 [as received], including oil revenues, which amount to 7,000 million soles.

VENEZUELA

BOLIVIAN DIPLOMATS RESIGN, CONDEMN COUP

PA131458 Caracas VENPRES in Spanish 0023 GMT 13 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 12 Nov (VENPRES)--Miguel Angel Flores, chief of the Bolivian diplomatic mission in Venezuela, and Jaime Aparicio Otero, official in charge of consular affairs, today resigned from their posts in disagreement with the 1 November military coup. In a note to the Bolivian Foreign Ministry, Flores explained that his decision is due to an elementary sense of dignity and self-respect.

The diplomat condemned the irresponsible attitude of the new Bolivian regime which, he said, has discredited our greatest diplomatic triumph. Flores was referring to the continental support won at the Ninth OAS General Assembly for a solution to Bolivia's landlocked situation.

Flores said Col Alberto Natusch Busch's coup was a tremendous blow to the careful and intelligent strategy of President Walter Guevara's constitutional government to obtain an outlet to the Pacific Ocean.

The Bolivian diplomat deplored the fact that personalistic ambitions of power have led to this abnormal situation. He also lamented that the Bolivian people have been exposed to this bloody deviation from their legitimate democratic process.

Flores, a diplomat and newsman, has been serving as minister-adviser at the Bolivian Embassy in Caracas since January, and in September he assumed the duties of charge d'affaires. He was formerly chief of the Bolivian mission in Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland and represented his country at the 1977 meeting of nonalined countries' foreign ministers in Belgrade.

Jaime Aparicio Otero, second secretary and charge d'affaires [as received] at the Bolivian Embassy, joined Flores in resigning in solidarity with the position adopted by the honorable National Congress and Bolivia's democratic organizations.

MIR FACES INTERNAL CRISIS, SPLIT POSSIBLE

PA100248 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 3 Nov 79 p 12-D PA

[Text] The Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] is on the verge of splitting because of a growing radicalization of the attitudes assumed by the factions headed by Moises Moleiro, secretary general of the organization, and former presidential candidate Americo Martin.

An MIR leader said the movement is in fact divided since those who follow Moleiro disregard Martin's instructions and Martin's followers ignore Moleiro's instructions.

The internal conflict started at the beginning of the process to renew party leadership. A conflict exists within the MIR in which three factions are defined: a socialist faction headed by Americo Martin; a Marxist-Leninist faction led by Moises Moleiro; and a third faction led mainly by Rigoberto Lanz, a member of the MIR National Directorate and director of the Central University of Venezuela [UCV]'s School of Sociology.

The process to renew party leadership began last month and municipal, district and state elections have already been held in 12 sectors. In these elections Moises Moleiro had won 12 sectors and Americo Martin one in Sucre State.

Another unconfirmed report said that in the MIR's National Directorate Moleiro's faction has 31 supporters and Martin's 9. This report has limited credibility since Rigoberto Lanz' faction is not mentioned.

On the ideological level, the three political groups have expressed themselves in an equal number of publications written by the leaders of the three factions and destroyed [as published] by the Ateneo Publishing House in Caracas. The last one was by Rigoberto Lanz who revealed the intra-MIR conflict to the media.

It was said in political circles that the movement would splinter last night following a meeting held by the followers of one of the groups. In fact, it has been asserted that Martin and Moleiro's followers are waiting for the first opportunity to announce the dissolution of the organization.

Of course, each faction will want to retain the party's name which has identified the movement since it separated from the Democratic Action Party.

Americo Martin is supported by such leaders as Jesus Bethancourt and Lino Martinez, councilmen for Sucre District and the Federal District respectively; Erick Rodriguez, leader of the University Centers Federation [FCU]; Marco Aurelio Alegria, a labor attorney and union leader in Guayana; and Jesus Maria Pacheco and Heli Saul Puchi, the party's most outstanding labor leaders. Moleiro is supported by Hector Perez Marcano, a deputy and member of the National Directorate, Eduardo Semtei and other leaders in the country.

Rigoberto Lanz, member of the MIR National Directorate, said today in an emphatic manner that if the party splits as a result of its internal crisis, then the Marxist sector he leads will not acknowledge the party's directorate.

Lanz, a director of the UCV's School of Sociology and Anthropology, said the MIR's Directorate is completely incompetent and cannot make any decisions. The directorate, he said, is trying to conceal this dramatic situation in a desperate and futile effort to survive. It is not only the fact that the party is on the verge of collapsing but that it has definitely entered a phase of open division.

He added that the fellow members who undoubtedly lied to the organization by concealing facts are now compelled by the members to give an explanation. Prominent party leaders publicly supported the fallacy that "everything is all right." Now when the MIR is helplessly breaking apart, these leaders cannot conceal it any longer. Facts have made evident the directorate's inability to guide the process and the political irresponsibility of those who deceived party members by trying to conceal a serious party crisis.

What do you think about the results of the regional meetings which have been held?

The few meetings held have been nothing but political fraud despite the fact that in those regions there were supposed to be no serious problems. An uncontrolled division and a desperate competition for directive posts have led to the steamroller style which has been evident in these events. In most of the country's important regions it is impossible to hold these meetings because internal contradictions prevent it. We do not recognize the results of these meetings and we will never be willing to accept the abuses committed.

How has the internal struggle been affected by the fact that MIR Secretary General Moises Moleiro is in the United States with health problems?

I believe this situation is a most unfortunate one. With the absence of Moleiro all subtlety has disappeared. The faction led by Moleiro is now leaderless and this will be detrimental to the already critical party situation.

What is your group's attitude toward a split in the MIR?

We have held a national meeting of those sectors supporting our faction and we have agreed on the following:

1. To disregard the party directorate. From now on we will not answer to this directorate and we emphatically request its immediate resignation; 2. To inform the people of the irresponsible political actions of certain sectors in view of the party's division; 3. To announce that the Marxist sector will not attend party events until conditions have been established for the free exercise of internal democracy.

Lanz said his group will hold a plenum within 8 days.